DE BOW'S

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN REVIEW.

ESTABLISHED JANUARY 1, 1846.

SEPTEMBER, 1851.

VOL. XI., O. S.] ENLARGED SERIES. [VOL. I., No. 3.

ART I.—AMERICAN STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Now that successful experiment has demonstrated our ability to cope with other nations in Ocean Steam Navigation, the time has come when our commerce in the Mediterranean should be extended; and with the hope that, by calling public attention to the subject, some adventurous spirit may be induced to undertake the enterprise, we have prepared with some care the following article on A LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN THIS COUNTRY AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

A residence of a considerable number of years in Italy, has given us some facilities for understanding the matter, and our estimates are drawn from investigations on the ground itself. The only reason why there is any delay in the establishment of a line of steamers between New-York and any part of the world, must *now* be a doubt in regard to the profitableness of the investment. If, therefore, it can be made to appear, that a line of steamers between this country and the Mediterranean would be profitable, there is every reason to suppose that the enterprise would be at once undertaken by some of our commercial houses.

There are THREE sources of reliance for the support of such a line of steamers, which we will briefly contemplate:

FIRST, FREIGHTS; SECOND, PASSENGERS; THIRD, LETTERS.

FIRST—*Freights.* 1.—*Outward freights.* It is the opinion of those who are most versed in matters of Ocean Steam Navigation, that the time is not far distant, when, through some more economical arrangements, by which the capacity of steam-vessels will, relatively to their tonnage and machinery, be greatly increased, ocean steamers will be able to compete with other vessels in the carrying of bulky freight. The subject has for several years been agitated by many of

the first commercial houses in Europe and America; and the conclusion had finally been adopted by many, that ocean steamers will, at no distant period, compete with other vessels in the transportation of raw cotton and tobacco, provisions, and other heavy freights. The consumption of cotton and tobacco in the Mediterranean has more than doubled during the last eight years. Genoa now receives in our bottoms 70,000 bales a year, and in Sardinian bottoms nearly or quite 10,000. That port alone receives from 8,000 to 10,000 hogsheads of tobacco annually: a freight steamers would be sure to get, at from $16 to $25 per hogshead; while cotton would pay from 1¼ to 2¼ cents per pound. Coffee in our vessels now supplies the principal markets of the Mediterranean. Even the ports of Syria get a large portion of their coffee from Boston and New-York. The outward freights of the fruit vessels of this country are nearly always cotton, coffee, and sugar; all of which pay high freights, and the trade may be greatly extended. For more than forty years we have had the monopoly of the codfish trade with that sea. Indigo, of which the nations of the Mediterranean received from us, at one time, almost exclusively their supply, is no longer sent from North America, since its cultivation in the South has been driven out by rice and other products. We furnish the world with sperm oil; and yet the Mediterranean countries are chiefly supplied with it by the English and French, who thus have the profits of the distribution trade.

Any quantity of grain, breadstuffs, and provisions, from America, may be sent to the Mediterranean to advantage, if the trade is properly managed. Contracts for freight might be made on favorable terms with the American agents of the great commercial companies of Europe, who are now obliged to charter, at high prices, vessels as they need them; and as these ships have to depend upon accident for a home cargo, and can seldom find one for a southern port, where they wish ultimately to go, they are compelled, in their voyage out, to cover the expenses of the return. Thus freight is charged with both ways. These companies, who now have the monopoly of the principal American products, having a necessity for regular supplies, would readily contract by the year, at remunerating prices, for all their freights. There are, besides, many varieties of American manufactures, which could be exported to the Mediterranean to great advantage, most of which have hitherto been taken only in small quantities, as commercial ventures, by captains, supercargoes, and small capitalists. No doubt whatever exists that a cargo of the most ingenious of these American inventions, which are best fitted to the wants of the population inhabiting the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, would prove exceedingly profitable. Among them might be enumerated more particularly India rubber and gutta percha goods, especially for the use of standing armies. Had it not been for the occurrence of the revolution of France, in 1848, with the revolutions of the Italian Peninsula, which were coincident with it, an extensive system of contracts would have been entered into between our large American houses, for the supply of

the French, Sardinian, and other Italian governments, with almost unlimited quantities of provisions, which enter so largely into the consumption of soldiers on all military expeditions. So, too, with the French government, for the supply of its immense army in Algiers with provisions. None but those who have made the calculation, will readily conceive of the vast number and quantity of articles which enter into the years' consumption of a hundred thousand soldiers, particularly in a country like Africa, almost entirely destitute of the means of subsistence; and the supply of those wants from this country, although separated by a great distance, must, with the facilities of modern navigation, be extremely profitable, if economically, expeditiously, and prudently managed. In the month of December, 1846, in the name of a large American house, we addressed to the Duke D'Aumale a communication, proposing a contract with the French government for supplying the colony of Algiers with all its principal articles of consumption. We had previously ascertained that, for a period of twelve years, the French government had paid, on an average, not less than $12 a barrel for its flour, $20 a barrel for mess pork, and nearly as much for its beef; while it had found it almost impossible to get a supply of those dried meats which are so desirable and economical in that country. Any American merchant engaged in this trade, may easily make a calculation on the amount of profit to be derived, by a contract of not less than 250,000 barrels per annum of these products. In the reply of the Duke D'Aumale, we were invited to visit Algiers, with the warmest encouragement that a contract would be entered into for a considerable period for the entire supply of the army of Africa, then numbering 135,000 men, with ten different articles of consumption. The government was wiling to close a contract for a period of years, for *all* those articles, at the average price they had been paying for the previous five years. It was a grand desideratum which they had never been able to achieve before, to be sure of perfectly *regular supplies for the maintenance of that great army;* and there was not a country in the world which could be sure, at all seasons, to furnish them, except the United States. It had been a matter of almost constant recurrence up to that period, that government vessels were obliged to be dispatched to the different ports of the Mediterranean, to procure articles of provision at *any price* for which they could be purchased; and these prices were ordinarily very high—frequently double the rates already specified. Without doubt, a discreet application at the present time would also meet with encouragement. This same department of commerce might be instituted to advantage with other governments on the shores of the Mediterranean.

Second—*Passengers.* The number of Americans visiting Italy has already become very great, and they are constantly increasing. With proper facilities for getting to that part of the world rapidly, and economically, the number would at once be augmented. What the amount of American travel may be in Italy, at the present time, we are unable to determine; but two years ago, not much less than 700 Americans went to Italy every year; and a moment's reflection

will convince any person, that, with the facilities of direct communication, embracing economy in time and expense, immense numbers, who are anxious to visit that country, would go, where now it cannot be done. There are various classes of persons who would visit Italy during the winter months alone.

Invalids everywhere look upon Italy as an earthly paradise, where they would be almost sure to recover their health, or, at all events, to mitigate their diseases. Now, there are but two modes of reaching Italy; one involving great expense, and both, for delicate constitutions, a vast deal of exposure and hardship. The invalid must either, after making a voyage to England or France, pass over the continent, and incur great fatigue in reaching his destination, or take passage in a transient vessel from Boston or New-York; and either of these modes of reaching Italy is very trying for delicate persons. There is no more common, nor, perhaps, mistaken idea, than that mere travel and change of scene are likely to benefit invalids. To recruit wasted strength, and renew enfeebled health, by traveling, it is necessary that the invalid be preserved, to a very great extent, from exposure, and be surrounded with many of those little comforts and luxuries which minister so gratefully to the taste at home. We have known a considerable number of deaths happen, by American invalids attempting to reach Italy on transient vessels, deprived of every comfort, and often of the ordinary conveniences of life. The same consequences have occurred from crossing the Alps, where a degree of exposure is incurred at any period of the year, that may well make the most robust hesitate. It is not a feat that can be performed by everybody with impunity, to leave the green valleys of Switzerland on a warm spring or summer morning, with early fruits and flowers to regale the senses, and spend the next twenty-four hours in wandering, half lost, through fields of eternal snow, in making any one of the five great passes of the Alps. We need not speak more minutely of the difficulties, hardships, and exposures, almost sure to be incurred by the invalid, in visiting Italy, either by the journey of the Continent, or by transient vessels from the United States. And yet, with all these discouragements and discomforts, almost every fall, for several years past, about fifty passengers, most of them in search of health, arrived at the port of Genoa from the United States. We saw most of them, and in no instance were there two opinions on the subject, of a vast increase in the number of passengers to the Mediterranean, provided the same facilities existed for making the voyage, as to the northern countries of Europe. If this voyage could be reduced, as it might be, to fifteen or even twenty days, and be accomplished with certainty, the Americans who would visit Italy every autumn, would be numbered by hundreds where they are now numbered by tens.

But there are other classes of persons who visit Italy, besides invalids and men of business. Our artists, sooner or later, most of them go there, and multitudes of young men, who are now struggling manfully on, with small means, ambitious at some future day of achieving eminence in their art, and who look upon Italy as a distant vision

of beauty never to be realized, would visit that country, if it could be done with the facilities of which we are speaking. It would become an everyday event for persons of taste and men of leisure to go to Rome, if it were not so long, so difficult, and so expensive a journey. There is not a people in the world more alive to the associations of that country than the Americans. There are many things which the Americans and the Italians possess in common. There is a mysterious tie which unites men born in this country with those born in the land which gave birth to Columbus and Vespucius. The hope of republicanism for ages lay in Italy. It was the republic of Rome which finally achieved the conquest of the world, and made the name of the "Eternal City" listened to with veneration by three quarters of the globe. During the Middle Ages, the splendid republics of Italy held the sacred deposits of human liberty and civilization. Nearly every great achievement of the Middle Ages was accomplished during the florid period of the Italian republics. It is chiefly to these republics that the world is indebted for the arts, the literature, and the science, which have since blessed mankind; and even within the last three years, the latent sympathies of the Italians for those liberties we enjoy, have been fully developed in heroic efforts made in every part of the Peninsula to achieve their national independence. The baleful influence of despotism which for ages has weighed like an incubus upon those beautiful but unfortunate countries, has never gone so far as even to deaden, or palsy, in any great degree, the enthusiasm of the Italians for freedom. To them, as to us, seems to belong pre-eminently an intuitive love of liberty. Crushed, broken, bruised, bleeding, mangled and slaughtered, Italy is substantially in our times, the same country, and the Italians are the same race they were when, after the fall of the Roman Empire, they came up first of all among those who lifted the torch of civilization, and kept it burning till the coming of a better age. The associations of Italy are more grand and stirring than any others, except those which belong to the spreadings of Judea, where prophets smote their harps, and the Saviour of the world impressed his footsteps. They are connected with all that is memorable in human glory. The ruins of Pestum tell of edifices which rose and fell before what is commonly called antiquity was born. But Rome is the most affluent source of stirring and impressive recollections. There is something bordering on truth, in the epithet, "Eternal City," which we usually ascribe to the vanity of her citizens. The great events that have occurred in Italy fill the mind with the most solemn associations. Most of the military chieftains of the earth have been there with their gloomy and terrible hosts. The plow can hardly turn up a furrow that has not been marked by the car of some triumphal conqueror. Her fields and hills have all been the scenes of the shocks of armies, and the flying of shattered battalions. The whole atmosphere of Italy, to a mind conversant with her history, is filled with millions of spirits. A solitary Roman milestone, that told the traveler how far he had gone on the Appian way from the Eternal City, fills the mind with the grandest images. One cannot look on it, without thinking of the great captains and consuls flying to their

distant provinces, or returning, for the honors of a triumph, to the centre of power.

These associations, which are felt by all mankind in civilized countries, are felt in few regions with greater force than in the United States; and if arrangements existed by which invalids, artists, and men of taste, leisure or fortune, could visit that country in the manner intimated, it is hardly possible to estimate the number of persons who would make the voyage. The passenger trade *out* would be a considerable item.

Another point should not be overlooked: there would be a large carrying trade for our navy. If there could be an arrangement made, as there should have been long ago, with the government, to supply by merchantmen the place of the expensive and dilatory system of Relief and Store ships, on which the navy department now rely for the transportation of provisions to our Mediterranean station, the government would reap a great advantage. It is the opinion of Commodore Morris, Commodore Morgan, and a large number of other naval officers with whom we have conversed, that the government could better afford to pay five times the ordinary price of freight, if they could by contract regularly supply our naval station in the Mediterranean with its stores, rather than to continue the present expensive, inefficient, and dilatory system of store ships. In a large number of instances, these provisions are accumulated in such quantities at our naval depot, that, on inspection, they have been condemned as unfit for use; and the government has been made to pay vast sums unnecessarily in consequence of this system.

THIRD—*Letters.* Although our intercourse with the shores of the Mediterranean, which is, however, rapidly increasing, is still not intimate enough to justify the establishment of expensive postal routes of communication; yet it is believed that a very considerable revenue would be derived from the carrying of letters by a line of steamers. The government could afford to pay for carrying the mails to the principal ports of the Mediterranean, a remunerating sum. At the present time, it is compelled to rely even for the carrying of its dispatches to our naval commanders on that station and the coast of Africa, upon transient vessels, or the ordinary routes over the Continent of Europe. We have known an instance in which a vessel in the Mediterranean, and others on the coast of Africa, were required in our home service, and ordered to return immediately, when the dispatch did not reach the commander until fourteen weeks after it was sent. The government suffered great inconvenience and loss in consequence; and our naval commanders have long complained that they, their officers and their crews, were subjected to a heavy and needless expense, as well as immense inconvenience, by not having regular, rapid, and economical communication with their country.

Another consideration of some importance should not be overlooked. Along all the principal countries of the Mediterranean are stationed consuls, and diplomatic agents of the United States. It is necessary, for the exigencies of commerce, even in times of peace,

and above all would it become so, in the event of a war between this country and any of the European powers, or even of a general war in Europe, to have independent means of communicating with the agents of this country. The time may not be far distant when we shall thus be compelled to suffer an immense amount of loss, as we were during the wars of Napoleon, from not being able to communicate rapidly and directly with our consular and diplomatic agents. In exigencies of the kind, it is necessary for a government to rely upon certain and unfailing sources, to carry out its purposes, and protect its honor and the interests of its citizens. These are the motives, we apprehend, why Great Britain, whose eagle eye is fixed on every commercial point of interest on the globe, and by fair means or foul, establishes some nucleus or foothold, to serve as an available point in war, has established that world-wide system of oceanic steam navigation, by which, as a neutral power, in the collisions of all other nations, she can carry on profitable trade, and keep all the channels of her commercial intercourse open and unharmed. This nation has at last woke to the necessity of imitating the example of Great Britain in her system of ocean steam navigation; and we doubt not that before ten years have passed, we shall have made the same system almost universal. Our rapidly increasing commerce will require it, wherever the flag of our merchantmen waves. No matter how distant the sea, nor how perilous the navigation, the flag of the navy *must* follow it; and it has already become a matter of the last importance, in the efficient administration of our government, to have unfailing, regular, and reliable means of communication by steam with every part of the world. We can no longer rely upon the uncertain and occasional services of transient vessels. A direct and rapid communication *must* be kept up between the government and all its representatives in foreign countries; and if the time ever comes, and come it must, that our entire consular system shall be reformed, and an efficient organization established, which has so long been demanded, the argument we are now elaborating will make itself felt with all its force.

It ought to be enough to contemplate, for a single moment, the unmeasured advantages which the commerce and political influence of Great Britain acquire, through the agency of its efficient consular system. By means of those five hundred commercial agents, and the facilities of her steam navigation, she can, to all intents and purposes, control the movements of the world. She never relies on casualty. She makes her provision beforehand.

No argument has ever been raised against that stupendous system of intercourse she maintains with foreign nations, because of its expense. It has been contended by M'Culloch, Dr. Bowring, Hume, and other great commercial authors, in and out of the Board of Trade, that every pound sterling expended on this system, brings back thousands; and even the most clamorous and radical politicians in England are loudest in its defence. Cobden, the hero of cheap bread, in his memorable attack on the government for expending so vast an amount in maintaining its enormous standing army, was

careful to make a proper distinction between what was necessary for the protection and encouragement of the commerce of Great Britain, and what was deemed by the government necessary for the support of its empire, or the preservation of itself in an attitude of readiness for a general collision with foreign nations. Arguments which have never been answered, and which never can be, have been adduced by the men we have named, and hosts of able writers, in the liberal journals of England, in favor of the entire system of able and efficient commercial representation, and the protection and encouragement of the commercial interests of Britain in every part of the world. While these statesmen are jealous of every unnecessary expense, and every military display, which may inflame a spirit of aggression or conquest, they have been the ablest defenders and the most vigilant guardians of that noble system of commercial protection and international communication, which enables the British merchant to hold intimate, regular, rapid, and economical correspondence with his agents in every country, and the government itself to have sure and unfailing means of forwarding its dispatches, and receiving the earliest possible intelligence from its agents around the globe.

This country has got to come to the British system. The first general war in Europe, and, above all, the first collision with England, would make all this a matter of history; although it may now seem to some to be but the creation of the imagination We advocate no useless expense for the promotion of only a possible good; and we are far from favoring extravagance or display in any department of the government. But it is confessed on all hands, that in some respects we have been too niggardly in our government appropriations. We have allowed, for instance, from the foundation of the government, the representation of our commercial interests in foreign countries to depend upon accident and casualty. No provision has been made for an able, permanent, and efficient consular representation. In the great majority of instances, we have had but few well qualified American citizens to take care of our interests. The consular office has generally been filled by foreigners; and, although among them there have been not a few instances of able and intelligent men, still the instances have been very rare in which we have been represented by individuals who had, even with the good of the country in view, a sufficient knowledge of our laws and commerce, to be able to vindicate the one, or protect the other. We have allowed our commercial representatives to prosecute commercial pursuits; and they were compelled to do it, to get their bread, since the government paid them little or nothing for their services. It is too late in the day for any intelligent man to deny that the prosecution of commercial business or speculations, on the part of a commercial officer, must, of necessity, impair, if not entirely destroy, his usefulness. How is a consul likely to give disinterested advice to American merchants and shipmasters, in a foreign port, when he himself may be directly interested either in withholding intelligence from them, or misleading them in some manner, for the promotion of his own interests. The experience of governments, in all ages, has proved

incontestably, that they cannot rely upon faithful and efficient services, where the individuals in their employment are not fully remunerated. In this respect, our government will be compelled in the end to resort to the same policy which commercial men have practised, from the time that commerce began; namely, of stationing at every post, where its interests are liable to peril, or subject to advancement, its own confidential agents, whose interests were so well consulted by their employers, that they could be depended upon in any emergency. If, for instance, our Secretary of State for the time being, would contemplate for a single hour the system adopted by the two great houses of Rothschild and Barings, he might learn a lesson he should lose no time in inculcating on the national Congress. There is not a large seaport in the world, where they have not confidential agents, well selected, and fully qualified for their duties, who are sure, in any event, to watch after their interests—who not only see that their employers are never defrauded, or made to suffer loss, but who keep vigilant guard over every passing event, and lose no opportunity of taking advantage of circumstances for the promotion of their interests. The opening of every morning's mail, by either of these houses, calls into requisition a larger number of clerks than the Department of State ever dreamed of. Not a steamer arrives from a foreign port, which does not bring the latest communications from its agents. The course of every vessel on every ocean is tracked, and the fate of every cargo is told. The result of every speculation is known at the earliest moment. The state of the markets is brought to their view by every arrival. Every new commercial and political aspect is unfolded. Not a dollar is lost, except by the most unforeseen casualty; and millions are won every year in the noble game of commerce. Either of these houses has in its employment a more numerous and efficient *corps* of men than our government ever employed in foreign countries. They are reliable, because they are well chosen, and well paid for their trouble.

Hitherto our government has acted on the principle, that, for the honor of serving it, men were sufficiently rewarded. A hue and cry has been raised every time an attempt has been made to remedy the enormous evils of our commercial representation; but it somehow or other happens, that there is very little objection raised in Congress, whenever a small or large sum of money is to be expended at home; and almost every day our national legislature and the legislatures of the several states, pass with acclamation, appropriations of the most doubtful utility, where the money is to be expended in a manner likely to cause it to slip through slippery fingers into the hands of intriguing politicians. But if a great, a national object is to be accomplished, which will add glory and dignity to the nation, or in the long run, increase its wealth, protect the interests of its citizens, and add power and influence to the state, it is at once branded with odium, and subjected to the most malignant attacks. In all our foreign policy, Guizot, the French statesman, once remarked, that "we, a nation of Yankees, had never been able to get a Yankee administra-

tion. From the beginning to the end of the chapter, we were penny wise and pound foolish."

We have dwelt longer than we intended on this part of the subject, since a long residence in the countries of the Mediterranean has taught us, by experience, the force of these arguments. We doubt not, however, that at the present time, when our government, as well as our people, are feeling a deeper interest than ever before in these matters, if a company were formed for steaming to the Mediterranean, Congress and the cabinet would be disposed to encourage it, not only by paying a fair price for carrying freight to our naval stations, and of letters, newspapers and dispatches; but, also, an extra allowance for these great advantages, which would, incidentally, but legitimately, flow to our commerce, from the institution of those new relations consequent upon the establishment of direct steam navigation with the Mediterranean. But there is another department of this subject, perhaps, still more practical. We have thus far spoken only of the outward voyage.

We shall now speak of the passage home; and in this respect, the chances of profit are likely to be more apparent.

First—*Home Freights.* There would be no lack of these, for there is scarcely a region on the globe from which our importations require, as a general rule, such short passages. Many of the most delicious fruits in the world grow along the shores of the Mediterranean. Hitherto, although some of our main reliances have been upon the Mediterranean countries, yet we are not able to receive its fresh fruits under any circumstances, in their best order; and it has long been known, among our Mediterranean merchants, that the importation of fruits at all, from that part of the world, is a hazardous, although often an extremely fortunate branch of commerce. Robert G. Shaw, of Boston, Peter Harmony, of New-York, and other firms which accumulated fortunes in this business, have, at many periods, in consequence of immense losses by long passages, or the sudden glutting of the markets, been tempted to give up the trade altogether; but, from time to time, in consequence of short passages and high rates in the market, have realized such great profits, they have continued the commerce, and realized from it great wealth. We will specify some of the fruits and products of the Mediterranean which enter so largely into American consumption.

The *oranges* and *lemons* of the Mediterranean are among the finest in the world, and nowhere can they be furnished on ship-board, taking year by year, at a less price. It is now calculated that not more than one-third of the oranges shipped from the Mediterranean ever get into our market in a perfect state of preservation, because, it is necessary, in picking fruit of this description, to calculate on a voyage of not less than sixty days, and, as a rule, anything beyond that time is ruinous. Now, for fruit to endure a passage of this kind, with the delay of boxing, getting on board and discharging, it is evident that it must be picked before it is ripe; and, secondly, when it is used, it will be almost destitute of its native flavor, when allowed to ripen on the tree till transferred to the table. It must be equally

evident, that with regular transmission by steamers, in from twelve to sixteen days, from Marseilles, Sicily, or Gibraltar, the fruit would arrive in great perfection, for it could ripen before it was picked, and still reach our American market in a much better state. We contend, also, that, although steamers cannot, so long at least as a great portion of their freight capacity is occupied by heavy and bulky machinery, compete with ordinary sailing vessels in many instances, yet, in the matter of fruits, for reasons already assigned, higher freights can be paid, and still larger profits be realized, for that the importer gets a better article, or delivers it in a finer state, and of necessity commands a higher price. Hence we find that our steamers almost invariably come from Europe freighted to the full, with fine goods. There are many of these, too, in the Mediterranean, which, although not liable, like fruit, to be spoiled by a long passage, are yet exposed to a still greater comparative damage by seawater; for there is hardly a port in the Mediterranean from which any regular communications are sustained with the United States.

We can enumerate articles of intrinsic value which, for purposes of trade, require quick transit,—such as *silks, velvet, laces, embroideries, fine muslins, watches, jewelry, sculpture, paintings, and all works of art.* The *opium* of Syria, too, with many other choice drugs, could afford to pay a very high price for a rapid, safe, and regular transportation. We have known a vessel of 150 tons, from the port of Smyrna, to bring with it nearly two millions of dollars in value, and make a passage of ninety days at that. Now, calculate the interest upon two millions of dollars for ninety days, adding to it the insurance: forty-five thousand dollars, which would be the amount at the rate of seven per cent. interest, and three for insurance, would pay for several trips of a steamer fully competent for the Mediterranean trade; and, although this was a rare instance, yet it is known, that all the goods of intrinsic value from the Mediterranean, are now subjected to a corresponding delay and expense. It is well known, too, by those who have examined the subject, that one of the principal reasons why the French silks and velvet goods have, for the last fifteen years, been steadily and successfully crowding the superior products of Italy of the same kind out of our market, is to be found chiefly in the rapidity and economy of Atlantic transportation; for those merchants, who have carefully tried the experiment, have discovered that by taking trouble enough to overcome this difficulty, and even by incurring an extra expense of sending their Italian goods overland to Havre, have still been enabled to procure and sell, in the American market, either a better article of silk goods for the same price as the French, or the same article at a less price; either of which is equivalent to a demonstration in favor of our argument. The looms of Italy are still the best in the world. The Genoa velvet has never yet been equalled by France; and it will be a long time before the Italian silks will be fully crowded out of the market by those of other nations. We contend, and what we say is the result of a thorough examination of the subject, in connection with the largest manufactories of silks, both in France and Italy, that, if Italy had as

many facilities for communication with our markets as France has, her ancient supremacy in silk manufactures would again return.

Another thing should not be overlooked. The sudden and immense increase of commerce in the Mediterranean of late years, will not only greatly extend those branches of ours already established, but open ways for new ones, in consequence of the construction of rail-roads from the sea to the centre of Europe, changing old routes of commerce. Switzerland and the German States, and Southern and Central France, will thus, in a short time, be entirely, as they are now to a great extent, supplied with our products, and through the same channel return us theirs, at the ports of Genoa and Marseilles. The great Italian railway, which is now boring its immense tunnel of six miles through the Appennines, from Genoa into Piedmont, and from Piedmont through Savoy, and thence into France, will, in spite of everything, ultimately be the main channel of intercourse between the eastern empire of Great Britain and the countries to the north. Over this railroad will come back to Genoa a vast amount of the products of Europe for our markets, as the most convenient port of embarkation, the very moment that means of direct, regular, and rapid intercourse are established with this country. Even now, while this railroad is unfinished, not less than 40,000 bales of cotton are carried every year over the Appennines, and across the vale of Lombardy to Milan, by the slow, toilsome, and expensive process of horse, ox, and mule trains.

The common wines of all these countries, which cannot bear a long passage, might be very generally, and advantageously, for purposes of health, temperance, and commerce, introduced into the United States. These wines now rarely come to America, or when they are brought, they are contaminated by alcohol, which is necessary as a means of preservation during long passages. It is known that not less than sixty millions of people in the islands, and along the shores of the Mediterranean, use these light and cheap wines for their common beverage. That they are healthful, and that, so far from promoting intemperance, they almost entirely banish it from these countries, are facts equally well ascertained. When, by the cultivation of the grosser products of the soil, we shall have reduced its average strength, and accumulated wealth, we shall cultivate the grape for wine, to a great extent; but, till then, we wish to see the light wines of the South of Europe enter largely into the system of our commercial exchanges; and to bring this desirable object about, they must have a certain and rapid transportation. There are, besides, *pickled fruits; candied fruits in liquors; rosolios and cordials; pickled fish; fine cheeses, vermicelli and macaroni* of superior qualities; *fine table oils*, which can never bear long passages, and which now we never receive in a perfectly pure state; and an unlimited quantity of light, pure, palatable, southern wines, which can be imported and sold here at a large profit, for fifty cents a gallon, and which are now, in their ordinary integrity and flavor, entirely unknown in America, except to travelers, who wonder why they have not been introduced here, since we are made to pay five times the price for false and villainous

imitations, destructive of health, and fruitful of bad consequences every way; *fruits, now entirely unknown among us*, because hitherto they could not be transported without utter loss; large quantities of *vines, roots, flowers, trees*, and *delicate exotics*, which are cultivated to so vast an extent in the Mediterranean, and with which a large trade is carried on with all countries that can be reached by steam—these are some of the specifications which we have not space left to dwell upon with more minuteness.

Although the main reliance for profit, in prosecuting any branch of commerce, is in the cultivation of those that are already introduced, yet it is well known that the largest fortunes that have ever been made in commercial transactions, have come from the opening of new fields. If an American steamer should land, even without a warning, some day, in the height of the season, on the coast of the island of Sardinia, where the crop of oranges is so abundant, that in an enterprise of Charles Albert's, on which his heart was set, of opening a road through an inaccessible part of that island, one of its principal difficulties consisted in removing not less than five to ten feet of rich manure, made by successive crops of oranges that had fallen for ages upon the soil, rendering it so soft that it would not serve for the bed of a road—it would not be difficult—and a steamer could do it in almost any weather—to select that part of the coast where the peasants could, at a merely nominal expense, freight a vessel within a day or two, with the richest, the most luxuriant and highly flavored fruit that grows in any part of the world. Oranges, for instance, of enormous size, fresh from the stem, would arrive with the leaves scarcely withered, in our market, and be served up upon our tables, adding a new and hitherto unknown luxury to our system of life. It requires no argument to show that an experiment of this kind would be attended with vast profit, and that it might be graduated into a system that would add new luxuries and embellishments to existence.

Secondly—*Passengers.* It is estimated that nearly one thousand Italians a year now emigrate to the United States. The completion of the railway from Genoa to Switzerland, and the collateral branches to Germany, will bring immense numbers of emigrants who, being a better class of people than the British Islands furnish, pay higher prices. There is a district of country in the central-southern portion of the continent, embracing not less than sixty millions, exclusive of the twenty millions of Italy, who would save time and money by this route; and even now they go this way, crowding every transient Sardinian vessel to suffocation, and paying high prices at that. Most of our vessels that go to the Mediterranean, sail either from southern ports, carrying cotton and tobacco, and consequently wish to return at once in the same trade to the south; or they are transient vessels from Boston, which carry out "Yankee notions," and return with fruit. As a rule, these vessels land at Genoa or Leghorn. From thence the southern vessels go to the islands for salt, and the northern vessels to Sicily or Spain for fruits, refusing in both cases to take passengers. But still American captains are often called upon by the

Italians, in large parties, to charter their vessels; and they offered them sufficient inducements to abandon the remainder of their voyage, and return to a southern port, by putting from one to three hundred passengers into their ships, at a price for steerage passage of not less than $40 to $70. Besides, Americans who have seen Italy are almost sure to have seen the Continent, and wish to return direct to a northern port, instead of passing back over the countries they have visited. During the last three years, while those revolutions and changes were agitating Italy, *thousands* and *tens* of thousands of the better class of its population would have been glad to emigrate to this country, bringing with them, in many instances, wealth, and in all instances an appreciable amount of works of art and taste, love of liberty, and refinement of manners. Now, as commercial men, we regard importations of this kind as matters of some importance. Albert Gallatin, Alexander Hamilton, Spurzheim, Dr. Follen, Prof. Agassiz, Prof. Bachi, Senor Foresti, Gov. Uhazey, Prof. Chanut, and a vast number of other scientific and learned men and artists, with myriads of cunning workmen in every department of mechanism and taste, have, from time to time, arrived in this country, bringing with them the richest treasures a nation ever acquires—*genius for those arts which adorn and elevate social life.* Cadmus was one of the earliest emigrants of this description of whom we have any account. From Phœnicia he bore letters into Greece. Literature began, and from thence it has made the circuit of the globe.

We entertain a high enough opinion of our American merchants, to believe that a vast proportion of them, being intelligent and liberally educated men, will give some weight to these ideas. It has thus far been a serious drawback to this country, that we have not made it a motive to the better classes of Europe to emigrate to our shores. We have offered to the people of the Old World *the steerage passage*, and the steerages of our ships have been crowded with the lower classes of Europe. Now, while we rejoice that the fruit of our experiment, in government, has opened an asylum broad and rich enough for all the fugitives from the suffering of the Old World; and, while we have no sympathy with those who, from pride of place or power, for transient, local, or party motives, rail against those who come to find a home among us; still we might furnish such facilities for emigration, as would induce the educated men, and higher artisans of Europe, to come too. It is common for us, we know, to attribute everything that is ingenious and "smart" on our soil to Yankee wit. Well, being Yankees ourselves, we are glad that as a race we are considered somewhat "cute" in our way of doing business; but we hope we shall never be so Yankeefied as not to be just to all mankind, who have had the misfortune of being born in some other place; and, therefore, we venture the assertion, that no inconsiderable portion of our agricultural, mechanical, and artistic progress, can be traced to the fact that, in almost every one of these departments, we could single out foreigners of capacity and intelligence, who have formed the nucleus, in the places where they settled, of those improvements which have in the main contri-

buted so essentially to our general progress. From the beginning, we have been the asylum of the world. The ancestors of the oldest and the best of us were foreigners; and the idea, at this stage of our history, of attempting, after we have bridged the Atlantic by steam, to cut off Europe from a free and full access and welcome, is an outrage not only upon humanity and interest, but the spirit of our history.

But there is no danger that Europe will not have free access to our shores. What we desire, and we repeat it, is, that we may open more direct communication with those parts of Europe, which will furnish us with a population, penetrated with deeper sympathies for whatever is bright, artistic, and beautiful in life; with sympathies which are inherent for all that is liberal and glorious in freedom, and elevated by historic associations.

We have not yet in this country had leisure for reflection. We have been too busy to be learned or wise. The arts of taste have made less progress among us than the arts of utility. We are making no war against the utilitarian spirit of this country. We are not afraid that agriculture, manufactures, or the coarser or commoner arts, will prevail too extensively, or achieve too florid or rapid a development; but what we desire is, that while we do the one thing, we should not neglect the other. We wish that whatever can adorn and embellish social life, or reveal to us as a nation, higher scenes of the beautiful, the spiritual, and the eternal, may gain some portion of our thoughts in the midst of an age of steam, telegraphs and cotton.

It is not enough for us to crowd the waters of our harbor, for five thousand miles of coast on the Atlantic, with the freighted argosies of the world, nor to send half a million of gold diggers to the gold coast of the Pacific. It is not enough even for us to found republics by magic, and create commonwealths by steam. There is something higher and better than all this. The intellect of the nation must not waste all its volcanic forces on the coarser and sterner objects of life. It will do for the emigrant who penetrates the West, to carry with him his compass and his chart, and bark trees, and look at the stars to find where his home is, that he may begin, in the midst of wolves, bears, panthers, and fever and ague, the great battle of life. He can, he may, and he must, fell the huge monarchs of the forest, score them, notch them, drag them into shape, and make, in their fine combination, a dwelling for himself, his wife, and his little ones; but we claim, as American citizens, that it is the duty of the state to follow him with its protection, to send to his door the schoolmaster, and not only to furnish him the protection of a territorial or state government, but to give him and his family some reward for his labor, in the higher, and, after all, essential elements of a brighter and better existence.

The cutting down of the forests is in itself an act of barbarism; and if we see nothing *beyond it*, we cannot find a justification for man's disturbing the solemn reign of nature. When this is done, we must have those intellectual embellishments that make life

worth having—which surround existence with brighter and better images. We would have there the Bible, with all its purifying and elevating influences, with the whole train of Christian institutions. We would have what the squatter and the settler are sure to have—republican institutions, and a clear and honest appreciation of the rights of man; but above all these, give that settler's family a gleam of intellectual and spiritual life. He did not settle there in the forest *only* to get his bread. He has within him elements that will teach him something nobler than he has yet achieved. He has aspirations for life unmeasured by the flight of years. Gratify all his longings for whatever is noble, that can be compassed by human effort;—give him a new impulse for what he has never yet dreamed of;—make his children worthy representatives of such a sire;—and close upon his window throw the shadow of institutions of learning, arts and science, that will make his descendants rejoice that they live in an age when "it is not all of life to live, nor all of death to die!"

This is not all words. Something practical should grow out of it. Let us invite, from the old nations of Europe, their gifted and generous spirits. The recent miscarriage of liberty in Hungary, cruel as it was, will still, under providence, work itself out into good. We have already received a considerable number of those brave but unfortunate men, who failed in the noble effort of levelling one more brave blow on the breasts of their spoilers. Public honors have been decreed to them; and something better than this, than all. Governor Uhazey, their recognized leader, after carefully surveying this country, its resources and institutions, took up his journey for the Far West, followed by most of his companions. The last we heard of him he was on the shores of the Upper Mississippi, tilling the earth with the same heroic band with which he struck for the liberty of Hungary. One such man in those western solitudes, peoples them with beings of a higher civilization, and from him, as a focus, will radiate light.

We need more men of this stamp from the old world. Intelligence multiplies force. The strong man is the man of science. Such men have demonstrated, that by the study and application of agricultural chemistry, an ingredient may sometimes be mixed with the soil, which will accomplish in its bosom the labor of 365 days' work in a year; and yet the soil remain quiet while the great vivifying process is going on.

We claim, therefore, that by the emigration of one man of science, of hardy muscle and brave spirit, this nation makes an acquisition greater than is sometimes achieved by the landing of a thousand emigrants. We need not undertake to prove, what will be disputed nowhere, that a nation's real force depends upon the development of its intellect rightly directed. Christianity means all this. It was the hope of our fathers, and it is the hope of all good citizens, that this experiment may be fully worked out in America. With this view, we contemplate not only with toleration, but with satisfaction and sympathy, the spread of our empire on the shores of the Pacific. Wherever Americans go, they carry with them the elements of a new

political, intellectual, and moral life. Regeneration is the effect, although the road we travel may, like the Roman's, be built by soldiers.

We have dwelt thus long upon these points, because they have a practical bearing on the establishment of steam communication with the Mediterranean. There is not a nation in the world, where there are so many intellectual, cultivated, and gifted minds as Italy; nor is there a country where so many thousands would, with fair facilities, be induced to leave their native land, and establish their homes among strangers. There are twenty-five millions of people in Italy and its adjacent islands. There are among them more educated men than in any other country; with perhaps the single exception of Germany. There education is cheaper than in any other country. We boast a great deal about the education of our people, and most of them, it must be confessed, can write their names, if they have to hire somebody to read them; but with the exception of a very few of our higher schools of learning, the facilities are not offered for that nobler education, by which the term learning is understood in Italy. A man there lays no claim to learning, unless he has enlarged the boundaries of science. It was enough to establish the reputation of Alberi, when he discovered the lost Manuscripts of Galileo, containing his Observations on the Satellites of Jupiter; but he was not satisfied with this achievement, till, as the editor of that work, he had brought out, under the auspices of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, a complete edition of the writings of the immortal astronomer. Learning is so much more honored in that country than in this, that even princes enter the lists with private men, and attempt to wrest from their subjects the crown of science. Over the entire popular mind of Italy there is a veneration for learning. The standard of science is higher, and its achievements have been nobler, taking centuries into the account, than any other ancient or modern nation. The obligations of mankind to the Italian race are not limited to literature, to science and laws alone. They are embraced only in the grand gift of civilization itself, with all the luxuries and embellishments of life. To that nation mainly did Providence confide the keeping of the world's hope, during the Dark Ages. In the bosoms of her people still burn the ancient fires of Roman liberty. The descendants of those men who first established civilization on the shores of the Tiber, and who have transmitted it to all nations, still burn with undimmed lustre the fires of liberty. There is no country from which, if proper facilities were offered, so large a number of educated men would be induced to migrate; and the time has fully come, when the leaven of foreign science might with advantage be mixed up with the clouds of hod-carriers, and canal-diggers, and crime-polluted, leprosy-tainted paupers of the old world, who are flooding our shores. This superior class of emigrants would crowd the cabins of the first line of steamers established; and the departments of business, and the branches of commerce we have glanced at, would also grow into consequence, the very moment the electric idea went through the world, that, between the birthplace of Columbus and the vast country he discovered, a steam communication had been established.

One word about the route of these steamers. For the beginning, on their passage, they should touch at Gibraltar and Marseilles going and coming, and extend their voyage to Genoa, Leghorn, Naples and Palermo. Arrangements could be made to save them the trouble of visiting other islands and ports, to have their cargoes brought to them at the places we have mentioned. The port charges in the Mediterranean are very low. A steamer of a thousand tons could enter and leave Genoa, and not incur an expense of more than fifty dollars. That harbor is safe and convenient. Labor is lower than in almost any other part of the world; and another advantage, which exists in but few ports, is, that there, vessels enjoy all the facilities of a *porto franco*, or free port. We have a feeble and poor imitation of this system, which has prevailed in Italy for six hundred years, in our Warehousing System; but there is there, less detention, greater facilities, and less expense. Goods from any part of the world can be brought into that port, and remain on sale for transportation into the interior, or exportation to other countries, at a mere nominal expense. There is another item not to be overlooked. One steamer started at once, would undoubtedly pay expenses, secure the ground, which must be soon occupied by some company, and prepare the way for other boats. Ultimately, as other steamers come on, one could be occupied on the Mediterranean, plying between its ports, from Constantinople and Smyrna, down to Gibraltar, at the convenience of those boats which were on the regular line.

The *Mediterranean passage business*, from port to port, would become an important acquisition, for no doubt exists, that American steamers, if sent to the Mediterranean, would possess accommodations superior to any of the European boats, and run with greater speed. It may sound apocryphal, but the average speed of the Mediterranean steamers is not eight miles an hour. Very few make ten in fair weather. In bad weather they make much less; and not a boat on the Mediterranean, in 1848, would think of living an hour, in the midst of a storm on Long Island Sound, through which the *Vanderbilt* and the *Commodore* marched without interruption, making regular passages. Their speed is small, their passages irregular, their accommodations despicable, and their prices exorbitant.

Such a steam company would, undoubtedly, have agents of their own in the principal ports; but, for a beginning, able, competent, trustworthy men could be employed to conduct all their interests—establish sub-agencies everywhere—make contracts for coal, freight, warehousing, and passengers—institute relations with Switzerland, Germany, and all the Italian States; and, by scattering bills and circulars through the South of Europe, call attention to emigration. Merchants and manufacturers there would send large consignments of silks, velvets, and fine merchandise. The greatest facilities exist for the transportation of goods through Sardinia to Switzerland and Germany; and the completion of the great railway to the North, which will be soon done, will vastly increase the American trade with that port, in goods which now enter the Northern harbors of Europe, or go round into the Adriatic. All those goods designed for the

interior or exterior, are deposited in *porto franco*, with no bonds or duties, which makes that port a free market for the world.

And, finally, a steam company of the kind would find little rivalry from companies already established in the Mediterranean. Their carrying-trade, routes, and articles of freight, would be different. Nothing could bring them in collision, except passengers; and in this respect, these companies could hold no rivalry with good American boats. Besides, new and important commercial regulations have gone into effect with most of the Italian states, which facilitate all its departments. A vessel can now enter any port in Sardinia, Tuscany, Naples, and the states of Rome, without paying at the second port, after having paid at one. This creates a vast saving of time and expense.

Such, briefly, are the results of a pretty minute knowledge of the Mediterranean, its commerce and resources. We are extremely desirous that some plan of this kind should at once be carried into effect; and if it was conducted with that same degree of intelligence, discretion, boldness, and efficiency, which usually characterize enterprises started in this country, it would be eminently successful. There need be no lack of information, in reference to every district of the Mediterranean, and every branch of its commerce. Will not some of our enterprising capitalists start such a company?

ART. II.—MISSISSIPPI.*

HAVING given the substance of the governor's letters enclosing his address, we subjoin a copy of the address itself, as constituting an important part of our history.

ADDRESS AT NATCHEZ, AUGUST 16TH, 1798, OF GOVERNOR WINTHROP SARGENT TO THE PEOPLE OF THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

"From the communications made unto you at this time, you will observe the beneficent intention of Congress to extend immediately to the people of the territory, the immunities and blessings of their civil government, and the provisions for your being admitted into the Union, in equal sovereignty and independence with the original states, so soon as your population may enable you to form and carry into effect a system for the permanent government of a country so extensive, and of so much national importance, as hereafter (and at no distant period) must probably be the Mississippi Territory.

"For your immediate and temporary government, the honorable Congress have been pleased to apply their Ordinance of 1787—which experience in their Northwest Territory has determined is best adapted for your happiness and the interest of your nation—so accommodating the same, however, (in *special indulgence* to the people

* Continued from August No.

of the territory,*) that property in slaves shall be continued to the present owners, with permission of future importation from any country not out of the dominion of the United States.

"By this order it is provided that the governor and judges shall adopt laws for your government; and such an important duty, it is presumed, will no longer be delayed, than the arrival of another judge. A concise and clear code of laws, intelligible to the most common capacity, void of partiality to sect or class, and breathing that genuine spirit of divine clemency which is so honorable in legislation, it may reasonably be presumed will be the result of their labors. Such a code would demand and insure the fullest respect of all ranks of men, and the uniform administration thereof produce you more than a common share of felicity.

"Should, however, at any time, from a misconception of your interest, or any other cause, laws be adopted not suited to your circumstances, I trust you will find a remedy within the territory; but in any event, you may repose in perfect security upon the sovereignty of the United States. For *there* (and it is an affectionate proof of wise and watchful care) is reserved the power of disapproving of the laws which may have been adopted by your government, and upon this provision I most cordially felicitate you, as it contributes to your territorial legislation the aid of national wisdom.

"To cause due execution of the laws which shall be adopted, will specially be the province of the governor; and I wish it to be therefore remembered, that the exercise of that clemency, which in the legislator might beam most effulgent honor on his character, cannot be admitted in the executive department but at extreme hazard to the territory. For every remission, a pardon for a violation of the laws is not only a tacit reflection upon the Legislature, but by encouraging a hope of impunity, produces and multiplies crimes extremely dangerous to individuals and governments. Firmness and uniformity of character, then, should strongly mark the executive; and all persons commissioned to office by the governor, must make it a point of honor, by the most faithful administration of law and justice, (according to their respective duties,) to second his best endeavors for the public weal. All appointments in the territory, not specially provided for by the ordinance of the honorable Congress, are with the governor, and *merit only can entitle a man to office.*

"Strong and evident marks of attachment to the United States and good government; a disposition to preserve the peace and order of society, and harmonize contending sentiments, (if any such have unfortunately existed,) will be held by government in very honorable estimation, and duly noticed by the executive. For this and the unremitted efforts of the governor, to promote your and the national interest and dignity, I am most fully authorized to pledge myself. The important duties of that office having been committed to me, I feel the full force and obligation of my trust; and believing that

* The governor was certainly a Wilmot Proviso man, so far as the *power* of Congress was concerned.

upon the faithful discharge thereof, must depend very much your future welfare, I am not without the most anxious and tender solicitude. Relying, however, on your established reputation for good sense and cultivated minds, that a due estimation of so ample enjoyment of the elegancies and refined pleasures of social life, and which can only be continued under a government duly appreciating individual as well as national rights, will powerfully aid the most zealous exertions on my part, I enter on my duties with cheerfulness.* Fervently supplicating the august Author of our being so to enable me at all times to administer my various functions, as shall best merit the continuance of confidence from the sovereignty of the United States, and be most conducive to your happiness.

"Imperious circumstances will demand, that I shall lose no time to array, in a well appointed and well ordered militia, the effective force of the territory; and I postpone the same only for due information of characters suitable to commission, and your probable strength I hope speedily to obtain from an acquaintance with you, which it will be much my pleasure to cultivate, and of those best informed of the military regulations heretofore in observance. I have to request such communications as to enable me to determine, with as much accuracy as possible, the number of men enrolled in the militia heretofore, with the state of their arms and accoutrements.

"I shall, as soon as possible, divide the territory into districts, and make the appointment of magistrates and other officers necessary to the execution of process, civil and criminal, and the preservation of quiet and good order, so essential to the very being of society.

"I am aware, however, that, in the meantime, attempts of nefarious men might, for a moment, disturb your repose. Indeed, the anxieties of some amongst you thereupon have been suggested to me; *but fear not;* our ability is proportioned to the occasion, *and the arm of the United States is mighty.*

"As good citizens, void of jealousy of each other, and emulous of public good, you will keep your eye on men of *no country*, whose pursuits here, (under the most favorable construction thereof,) are quite problematical, and whose smallest interference with your police must be considered as vile usurpation; any kind of disrespect upon their part to the general or territorial government, will naturally lead you to suspect them as foes to our peace and quiet, and the most prompt and energetic measures should follow the first notice of their characters."

The governor, on the 18th August, found occasion to carry out the pledges of firmness, given in his inaugural, by ordering the arrest of Zachariah Cox, mentioned in the letter enclosing his address to the Secretary of State, whom he ordered to be seized and placed in close custody, "till liberated by the sovereign authority of the United States."

In the letter to Commandant J. Guion ordering his arrest, he

* There is evidently an ellipsis in this rhetorical sentence of the governor, which each reader must supply, according to his own idea of what the governor intended.

orders that the prisoner shall "have no attendant in whom you have not the fullest confidence, and communications to and from him must be through the medium of a commissioned officer."

The governor now busied himself in ascertaining the conduct of the Spaniards in respect to the Indians, and in ascertaining the number of warriors among the latter, of old men and boys, women and children—their means of offence and defence, &c., &c. He directs the agents to confine passports to Indian chiefs, and men of real consequence among the tribes, wisely thinking that the less the Indians and whites mixed, the better the prospect of harmony. "Horse-stealing, robberies and murders might thereby be prevented, and our friendship, of course, longer continued." He informs the Indians that for all depredations, a deduction will be made from presents intended by the United States for the nation of the offender, and that justice will be strictly administered. All this is contained in a letter to Samuel Mitchell, Choctaw agent, September 3, 1798.

The following letter shows that the governor, usually so placid, was capable of strong resentment. It is addressed to Judge Bruin.

"*September 5th*, 1798.

"DEAR SIR:—The inclosed letter, so strongly marked by ignorance, as well as impertinence, is transmitted to your Honor, that you may know the writer, his attachment and connexion with Mr. Cox, whom I have thought proper to order into confinement, for such misdemeanors as have indicated the most treasonable intentions towards the United States. All which I have made you fully acquainted with.

"I believe it is material to the interests of our nation, that he should be immediately apprehended, and constrained to give security, that he will not, by word or deed, endeavor to disturb the peace and quiet of the general or territorial governments, or any of the citizens thereof; and if it shall appear, (as I presume it will,) that he has been one of Mr. Cox's captains, that he be held to answer at the supreme tribunal of this territory or the general government, as may be hereafter directed, for aiding and abetting the Mr. Cox before-mentioned, to contravene the laws of the land, or otherwise be dealt with, as in your judgment may be deemed best."

On the 8th of September, 1798, the governor published an order, organizing the militia of the state, and appointed the following list of officers; of whom many descendants now live in Mississippi, for whose gratification we insert their names and rank:

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Cato West, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel.
Naseworthy Hunter, Esq., Major of horse.
John Girault, Esq., Major of foot.
Thomas Green, Richard Harrison and Thomas Calvit, Captains of horse.
James Truly, Jesse Harper and George W. Humphreys, Lieutenants of horse.
George Sulzer, Lacey Rumsey and James Spann, Cornets.
Roger Dixon, Tobias Brashears and Arthur Carney, Captains of foot.
John Brooks, James McIntyre and Gibson Clark, Lieutenants.
William Smith, James Davenport and Eden Brashiers, Ensigns.
James McIntyre, Adjutant.

LOWER DISTRICT.

Benaiah Ozman, Esq., Major of horse.
Sutton Banks, Esq., Major of foot.

Benjamin Farrar, William Moore and David Ferguson, Captains of horse.
William McIntosh, George Cochran and John Minor, Lieutenants.
John Lintot, Hampton White and Charles Surgee, Cornets.
John Ellis, Adam Bingaman and Joseph Calvit, Captains of foot.
Abraham Ellis, Daniel Grafton and Philander Smith, Lieutenants.
John Wall, Samuel Hutchins and William Dunbar, Jr., Ensigns.
John Watts, Adjutant.

These gentlemen were thus assured by the governor:

"It will be with the most singular satisfaction that the governor shall have it in his power to report to the sovereignty of the United States, that upon this western confine of their possessions, prevails the most laudable spirit of emulation."

Owing to the great want of judges (there being only one) in the territory, and the numerous misdemeanors complained of, the governor then appointed, on the 9th day of September, 1798, the following persons conservators of the peace, viz.: Daniel Clark, William Dunbar, Isaac Gaillard, John Ellis, James McIntosh, Philander Smith, Thomas Wilkins, Joshua Howard, and Joseph Calvit, and Lewis Evans, sheriff, for the lower district; and Cato West, Sam. Gibson and Tobias Brashears, Esqrs., conservators of the peace; and Wm. Ferguson, sheriff, for the upper district, with power to the justices till the appointment of Federal judges, to examine felonies and commit offenders, and appoint constables; and to the sheriff, to quell riots and affrays, and to commit to prison all persons offending *in their view.* Justices were further authorized to administer oaths of allegiance!! till 30th October, 1798.

The following is the form of the oath of allegiance prescribed:—

"We, the undersigned, acknowledge we owe allegiance to the United States of America, and we do most solemnly swear that we will support, and maintain, and defend the constitution thereof."

It was about this time reported to the governor that a union and combination had taken place between the four nations of Indians; but he declares, in a letter dated 19th September, 1790, that he does not believe it—that he has information that the Choctaws are friendly to the whites, and inimical to the Creeks. But to prevent danger, he recommends that the agent desist from running the boundary. He declines sending additional troops, considering the American and Spanish, with Andrew Ellicott, equal to the protection of the frontier from marauders. In his letter to Mr. Ellicott, he says:

"I cannot, however, close, without congratulating you, that the old and illustrious commander of our armies has again resumed the sword, and his example has been followed by a whole train of worthies, Knox and Pinkney, Major General Hamilton, Inspector, and a whole host of brigadiers. Military ardor beats high in every breast, and the whole American world are in arms. French privateers bringing in by our American cruisers. The President is authorized to banish aliens as he shall think proper, and I have seen the *skeleton of a pretty comfortable sedition bill, which has since passed the House.*"

About this time the Indians banished Col. Hawkins, the United States Agent, from their settlements, and an attack on the Americans by the Indians was apprehended. In a letter to the Secretary of State, dated 11th September, the governor communicating this intelligence, recommends the establishment of a small garrison and trading houses in the Choctaw towns. He says:

"We live *here* only upon sufferance and *their* good will. Our settlements are scattered over a great extent of country, and not to be defended. Our whole militia, free male inhabitants, from 16 to 50 years of age, may amount to 800 men, and I have taken measures to organize them without delay. Nearly half of this number will probably be mounted."

He then complains of the want of civil officers, the multiplication of crimes and misdemeanors, and declares himself to be "the veriest slave in the world." He adds in the same letter:

"There seems to be an opinion still prevailing, (I know not upon what ground,) that Louisiana will be added to the French.* For *such* a government the creoles, who are very tolerable soldiers, would, I am persuaded, fight. The whole number that might be embodied from the same on both sides the Mississippi to the Balize, would amount, I am told, to about 2,500 men, armed with smooth bores, and without bayonets. Their slaves are said to be as four to one.

"This communication is made unto you, sir, to enable you to form a judgment of the due provision essential; with all deference, I take leave to suggest an opinion, that a body of volunteers might be raised in Tennessee, Kentucky, and the North-West Territory, upon a promise of land, to prevent the possession of Louisiana by the French, in case the Spaniards should be disposed to cede it. But early arrangements and sudden execution should be provided for,—as a fleet and army at the Balize,—perhaps possess the whole lower country, might accompany the first intelligence of the cession. A few French troops, with the cordial co-operation of the Spanish creoles, and arms put into the hands of the negroes, would to us be formidable indeed. The Indians, (now I fear wavering,) would be induced to join them, and in the aggregate, constitute an enemy by no means contemptible to the United States.

"Believing it is the intention of our government to cultivate a good understanding between the citizens of this country and the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, I have granted passports to all good men, requesting the same to pass the line. In some cases, commandants have informed me, our citizens could not be admitted but by special orders from Governor Gayoso, to whom I have signified the friendly disposition of the United States, but there *must* be reciprocity in all things. The Spanish treaty, it seems to me, provides for their traders going into the southern Indian nations within the United States; but until otherwise instructed, I shall make it a point to place them under the same regulations as our own traders."

To Mr. Ellicott, who had been the subject of charges from a subordinate officer whom he had removed for cause, the governor wrote thus on the 10th September, 1798:

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* Subsequent events justified this apprehension, but circumstances converted the cession by Spain to France from an apparently dangerous event into one most auspicious to the interests of the United States.

"I should believe your reputation so firmly established, as not at all to be affected by vague insinuations or unsupported assertions. It would be enough, I presume, for the sovereignty of the United States and all your friends, that you simply contradicted *such reports*, however speciously made, or industriously circulated; and for myself, *also* for you, I would deem it a most undue condescension to enter upon defence, under any of the vilest calumnies, till called on by legal authority."

On the 18th September, 1798, the governor addressed a letter to Don Manuel Gayoso, Governor of Louisiana, &c., in which, after assuring him of his "faith in his Excellency's disposition to render ample justice to all men, and reciprocating the very friendly intentions of the United States to his Catholic Majesty," he demands from his Excellency the arrest and surrender of the person of Francis Mitchell, "accused of having piratically depredated the ships and citizens of our Republic, in an armed vessel, called the Henricque."

On the 28th day of September, 1798, the governor addressed to his Excellency, Don Gayoso, a letter, requesting the arrest of Zachariah Cox, who had escaped from confinement on the 26th instant, "under circumstances so base, as extremely to aggravate his guilt to men of honor, and who was said to have taken the way to New-Orleans." This letter is worthy of publication, and it is therefore inserted here without apology:

"The compact, sir, subsisting between our nations, has most happily provided for rendering ample justice, at their respective tribunals, to the subjects and citizens of either, in the recovery of the smallest property, payments of even trifling debts and damages, of what nature soever, that may have been sustained by either party, whether the causes of complaint be against our own citizens or subjects, or foreigners who have taken refuge within our domains.

"With such generous, such liberal provisions for matters which certainly can be of no very great national concern, we must necessarily infer that our sovereigns have never intended an *asylum for criminals* within the realm. Mr. Cox's conduct cannot be investigated but in the territory of the United States. If, therefore, your Excellency should decline to give him up, (which I cannot believe possible,) it might have the fatal tendency to countenance and encourage every species of villany within our respective governments, for it would foster the hope of impunity amongst the most abandoned men. To establish as sacred and immutable truth, that first article of the treaty now subsisting between our nations, I fondly hope your Excellency and myself shall pass no occasion of cementing the public amity, by the mutual interchange of good offices. The delivery up of Mr. Cox will rank high in this order, and be considered as rendering very eminent service to the United States and all good government. On my part, I shall but wait an opportunity to demonstrate equal accommodation, and follow the example of your Excellency."*

* In publishing the foregoing letters, my object has been to portray the character of the first Governor of Mississippi, which could not be done by mutilating or condensing them. Hereafter they will only be introduced where they naturally interweave with the main narrative.

ART. III.—HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL SKETCHES OF LOUISIANA.*

THE PARISH OF EAST BATON ROUGE—EARLY GRANTS AND SETTLEMENTS—OPERATIONS OF GOVERNOR GALVEZ—TAKING OF SPANISH FORT AT BATON ROUGE—THE KEMPERS—LITERARY REMINISCENCE—ORGANIZATION OF THE "STATE OF FLORIDA"—STATISTICS, ETC.

Dupratz, in his history of Louisiana, speaks of Baton Rouge as being "situated on the eastern bank of the river, at the distance of twenty-six leagues above New-Orleans. It was the concession of Diron D'Artaguette. It is there you see those famous cypress trees, from one of which a ship carpenter made two pirogues—one of sixteen and the other of fourteen tons measurement. As the cypress is a red-colored wood, one of the early *voyageurs* playfully remarked that a splendid cane, or walking-stick, might be made from one of those trees. From that time the place was called Baton Rouge, or Red Stick."

After the failure of Crozat, large concessions of land were made to wealthy individuals, who on their part were obligated to transport to Louisiana a number of colonists proportioned to their grant. Nearly all that portion of this parish, fronting on the Mississippi River, was included in the grant to Diron D'Artaguette. We have no record of the number of settlers that were brought to this concession, or what progress they made in the art of agriculture, as the settlement is not mentioned until many years subsequent.

Dupratz says:—"One league above Little Point Coupee (Proffit's Island,) are situated the" little cliffs, where was the concession of the Marquis of Mezieres. There was upon this concession a director and sub-director; but the surgeon has found out the secret of remaining the sole master thereof.

It is a pity this land has been abandoned. It was a beautiful concession.

The above-mentioned concession was partly within the present limits of this parish, comprising Port Hickey, Fontania, and the beautiful plantation, now the property of J. P. Benjamin, Esq., (Mount Pleasant.)

The concessions of D'Artaguette and Mezieres were the earliest French grants made between 1712 and 1718.

In the year 1763, the Floridas passed into the possession of the British, and George Johnstone, a Captain in the Navy, was appointed Governor of West Florida. He sent detachments of troops to take

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* We are indebted for this interesting paper to Judge Carrighan of Baton Rouge, who has taken some pains in its preparation. It pleases us to find a better spirit abroad in the state regarding historical researches. Our hopes are still strong that we will succeed in obtaining papers upon every parish—the fuller the better. We have published already Assumption, Jackson, Concordia, Baton Rouge, Feliciana, besides scattering and imperfect papers on other parishes.

possession of the different forts and posts in the ceded territory. Baton Rouge is named as being one of them. During the period of British occupation, population increased rapidly, and numerous grants were made to individuals.

By an original English map, made in 1774 for Governor Chester, representing the grants of land under the English government, on the east bank of the Mississippi, from the Bayou Manchac up to the River Yazous, it appears that there were upwards of 400 grants made by that government of from 500 to 25,000 acres each. The names of the persons to whom these grants were made, with the amount of land to each, are marked on the map. Governor Brown's grant of 17,000,400 acres included a portion of the upper part of this parish, the "Milk Cliffs," now Port Hudson, and "White Plains," at present "Buhler's Plains," embracing the greater part of Meziere's concession.

Governor Johnstone's grant consisted of 10,000 acres, about the centre of which is situated the plantation of Dr. W. B. Scott.

Below Governor Johnstone, along the bank of the river, followed the grants of Lt. Kirkman, Thomas Gamble, David Ross, Mr. Dumford, Wm. Wilton, J. Waldigger, Edward Mease, the Messrs. Mitchell, (where the town of Baton Rouge is now situated;) Wm. Marshall, 3,000 acres, (now Mr. Hall's plantation;) the Messrs. Airds, Richard Carpenter, (now Col. Hickey,) Mrs. Collins, Governor Chester, John Thomas, Daniel Clarke, and Mr. McIntosh, 5,000, on the Bayou Manchac. There were other grants on the Comite and Amite rivers. The emigrants, as you will perceive by their names, were altogether of English, Scotch and Irish origin during this period. They were in easy circumstances, and the settlement appeared to have been in a flourishing condition. Bartram, who visited the country in the summer of 1777, speaks of having been hospitably entertained by wealthy planters, whose places were in a high state of cultivation. Their principal productions were corn, rice, cotton, indigo, and tobacco. The same year with Bartram's visit, Captain Willing, an American, came down from Fort Pitt, and endeavored to induce the inhabitants of West Florida to join in the struggle for independence, but without effect. The next year, he paid another visit to obtain aid in behalf of the revolutionary cause from Governor Galvez, from whom he received upwards of $70,000 from the royal treasury. On his return, he stopped at Manchac, captured a small vessel, proceeded to Baton Rouge, stopping on his way at the several plantations—plundered and set fire to the houses, which were abandoned by their owners, and carried off the slaves. This work of plunder and destruction he continued as far up as Natchez. As many of the British planters as could find the means, escaped across the Mississippi with their families, valuables, and slaves.

Although the governor and people of Louisiana were well disposed towards the cause of the American patriots, the course of conduct pursued by Captain Willing, against those by whom he had been hospitably entertained, was viewed with indignation and horror.

About this period a brutal and indiscriminate massacre of the in-

habitants settled in and about the plains, was committed by a band of the Choctaws.

In 1778 a party of emigrants from the Canary Islands settled back of Baton Rouge, on the Amite and Manchac, and at Galveztown.

As soon as information was received by Governor Galvez of the declaration of war by Spain against Great Britain in 1779, he collected an army of about fourteen hundred men, marched against Fort Bute, at the mouth of the Bayou Manchac, took it by assault, and proceeded on without loss of time to Baton Rouge. Col. Dickson was in command, with a garrison of about four hundred British soldiers, and one hundred militiamen. He was well supplied with arms, ammunition and provisions; but the fort was in ruins, and the men sickly. Galvez encamped below where the state-house now stands, and Dickson marched to meet him, but after a slight skirmish, in which a few were killed and wounded on both sides, he retired within the fort.

Galvez then invested the fort, and erected batteries, on which he mounted his heavy ordnance. In two hours and a half after the cannonade began, on the 21st of September, Dickson proposed a capitulation, which was agreed to. The honors of war were accorded to the garrison, and they were made prisoners of war. The surrender of Fort Panmure, at Natchez, a post on the Amite River, and another on Thompson's Creek, were included in the capitulation. The capitulation was written in the French language, as there was no Spanish interpreter present. I enclose you a translated copy of the original, certified by Joseph Foucher, secretary of the government, and countersigned, Carlos de Grandpré who was left in command of Baton Rouge.

'By the treaty of 1783, eighteen months were granted to British subjects to sell their property and settle up their business; the time was subsequently extended by the governor, and provision was made that all might remain who would take the oath of allegiance to the government, with the further condition to embrace the Catholic religion. Of these conditions many availed themselves, and remained Spanish subjects.

The earliest records on file, at the recorder's office of this parish, commenced in 1782. They are written in the Spanish language, and dated at Fort Bute, Manchac, which seems to have been the seat of government for West Florida, from 1782 to '85. After the latter period they are dated from the Fort of Baton Rouge, in the district of Baton Rouge, and generally signed by "Vahamonde," superintendent and captain of infantry. These old Spanish records embrace not only legal proceedings, but private letters and transactions of every imaginable description, written in the Spanish, French and English languages; some of them are quite amusing.

The first settlement of that portion of the parish known as the "Dutch Highlands," was made in 1784, by George Kleinpeter, John Rhine, Emeric Adams, Henry Thomas, George Garig and Paul Sharp. Kleinpeter, with his wife and six children, in company with Philip Angelhardt and Mathias Ory, emigrated from Hagerstown,

Maryland, in the spring of 1774; they reached Fort Pitt after a long and troublesome journey through the wilderness, whence they embarked in a canoe, and arrived at Manchac in the latter part of August of the same year. They first settled below Hackett's Point, on the opposite side of the river, but after several successive inundations, they were compelled to abandon their improvements, and seek refuge on the Highlands, where the descendants of Kleinpeter yet remain, ranking among the most industrious, wealthy and enterprising citizens of the parish.

When Louisiana was ceded to the United States, the people of West Florida were sorely disappointed at not being included in the treaty of cession. The majority of the inhabitants were of English or American origin, and entertained but little regard or sympathy for the Spanish government, or those who were set over them as irresponsible rulers. The will of the governor was absolute; and his decisions were frequently considered by the parties as unjust and oppressive. It was on account of a judgment of this character rendered against Reuben Kemper, that a revolt took place in 1804. A company of men were collected together, armed, organized, and marched upon Baton Rouge, with the intention of taking the fort by surprise. But the Alcalde O'Connor, of Bayou Sara, sent an express to notify the governor of their approach. The party advanced as far as the Bayou Garcie, when a few discharges of grape and canister caused them to throw down their arms and retreat in confusion. Thus the project was abandoned, and the leaders were obliged to seek refuge in the Mississippi Territory.

On the night of the 3d of September, 1805, a party of armed men crossed the line at night, seized the brothers, Nathan, Reuben, and Samuel Kemper, and brought them to the Tunica landing, where they were put on board a pirogue under the command of a Captain Wm. Barker, for Baton Rouge. As they passed the Point Coupee shore, above the Raccourci point, they found means to make known their situation to Dr. Powles, who immediately gave information to Lt. Wilson, the commander of the garrison opposite Bayou Sara. Lt. Wilson manned his boat, boarded the pirogue, and took the prisoners, with those who conducted them, into custody. The whole party were sent to Washington, in the Mississippi Territory, for trial before Judge Rodney. The Spanish subjects were liberated, and the Kempers bound over to keep the peace, especially to guard against disturbing the government of Spain in West Florida.

A correspondence took place between Governor Williams of the Mississippi Territory, and Governor Grandpré, relative to this transaction; Governor Grandpré denied all knowledge, and expressed his astonishment at the "singular occurrence." He says:—

"It is not necessary, I flatter myself, that I should express what pains our government has taken, and how unceasingly scrupulous it has been to maintain and preserve with that of the United States, that good understanding and harmony, which it ought to be impossible for a few intriguing, perfidious adventurers, thirsting after revenge for private animosities, to interrupt. Of this I hope your excellency is fully convinced; and upon

this principle you will approve the efficacious measures I am about to take for the extirpation of this disorder, which has risen to its full height on the territory of this government; disorder, confusion, violations, outrages, plunder; insult to the magistrate, dragging him by a rope around his neck; attempts on the flag of the king, my master; and now the violation committed with the Kempers (authors of all the above mentioned) on the government of your excellency.

"After this explicit narrative, I hope your excellency will make the necessary dispositions for the return of the inhabitants who were escorting the three prisoners, as they are *absolute strangers* to all the circumstances of this business. I claim them from your excellency, considering their detention as illegal, as also that of the prisoners they were conducting, they having been taken within this territory, where a most singular event had brought them; and I cannot imagine what could have been the design of the authors of this plot."

In answer, Governor Williams speaks of this letter as equivocal in expression, and observes:—

"Permit me, sir, without criticising the merits (of the demand of the Kempers) to barely suggest as a reason, the consequences which would necessarily flow with the compliance to a demand made under such circumstances, and founded on transactions of this kind."—

The "efficacious measures," which Grandpré proposed to take, were far from producing the effect intended. He appointed the alcaldes, in most instances, from that class of men whom he thought thoroughly obedient to his will, and who would act the part of spies in the several districts to which they were appointed. Under this system of espionage, citizens were arrested, tried and convicted, upon the slightest suspicion of being inimical to the government. John Ellis was accused and tried before the governor upon the evidence of a Mrs. Stuart, for saying, "the government was weak." A Mr. Vaughan, of Thompson's Creek, was tried and convicted for saying, "he believed the Kempers to be d—d clever fellows." Numerous cases of oppression, petty tyranny and extortion, with the proceedings had, are among the old Spanish records.

The people of New Feliciana determined, in the summer of 1810, to put a stop to these petty annoyances; and to that end, published an address, in which they set forth their grievances, and proposed a convention of the people by delegates from the different districts, in order to adopt some effective plan to rectify existing abuses.

When this address was received, the principal inhabitants of Baton Rouge petitioned Governor Delassus for permision to choose delegates to co-operate with the other districts, in the manner and for the purpose expressed in the said address.

In compliance with this petition, Delassus issued an order for the people of the several districts to choose delegates to meet in convention, who assembled in the early part of September, at the house of Richard Duvall, in "St. John's Plains."

The Baton Rouge delegates left for the convention about the 16th of September.

They had been in session but a few days, when they received intel-

ligence that a conspiracy was forming to capture and send them as prisoners to Pensacola.

They then adjourned from the Plains to St. Francisville. When they arrived there, the young men of Feliciana were found organized into two companies—one of infantry, or riflemen, under the command of Captain Philemon Thomas—the other of cavalry, commanded by John H. Johnson. These companies offered their services to the convention; they had heard of the indignity contemplated towards their delegates, and were ready and anxious to march against the garrison at a moment's warning. In the meantime, Col. Hickey sent word to Delassus, by Lopez, that the convention would not be in session again until the 25th of September, when they would probably meet at Baton Rouge. By this information, Delassus, who suspected that some mischief was brewing against his government, was completely thrown off his guard, and accepted an invitation to dine with Lopez the next day, the 19th of September. While he was thus indulging himself, the patriot forces were on their march—wine flowed freely—but amid song and sentiment, the rattling of musketry was heard.

Delassus left the table, arrived at the north entrance of the fort, and rushed in at the same moment with the cavalry, by whom he was knocked down, and came near being crushed to pieces. The riflemen, under Captain Thomas, had already entered at the south gate, and demanded the surrender of the fort. The garrison retired to the guard-house, where they were rallied by Lt. Grandpré, who ordered his men to fire. At the instant he gave this order he was shot down. The cavalry then charged, and the Spaniards at the same time hearing the warwhoop of Thomas and his riflemen, called out for quarters, and surrendered. The town followed the example of the garrison, and the patriots took possession of the whole district of West Florida.

It has frequently been said, that Captain Depassan was in command of the cavalry; but Colonel Hickey informed me, that he was a volunteer under Captain Johnson, the father of Ex-Governor Johnson, and the only weapon he carried with him was a sabre, loaned him at St. Francisville, by Colonel H. During the melee, one of the soldiers, recognizing Governor Delassus, knocked him down with the but end of his musket, and was in the act of dispatching him with the bayonet, when he was arrested in his purpose by Captain Thomas. The secrecy and suddenness of the attack prevented the loss of life on both sides. Among the patriots, there were none killed or seriously wounded. On the side of the Spaniards, there were but two killed, and some half-dozen wounded. Of the patriot forces who were at the capture of Baton Rouge, but four or five are now living. Colonel P. Hickey, Benjamin Collins, of Pt. Coupee, James Flower, of St. Francisville, and Charles Johnson, of West Baton Rouge.

I annex the following account of the foregoing proceedings, written by Jonathan Longstreth, who was at the time teaching a school at the house of Thomas Lilly, in St. John's Plains. The original is in the possession of Colonel Hickey, to whom it was dedicated by Longstreth.

The Book of the Chronicles of the Grand Sanhedrine of the verdant country bordering on the Great Father of Rivers, to the eastward, and extending even unto the Tanchepaho, as thou goest towards the sunrising.

CHAPTER I.

1. And it came to pass, when Charles* the Gawlite was Governor of the Verdant country, and Stephen, the lawyer, had charge of the fertile land of Sara, that the people were sorely oppressed for want of upright judges and just judgments.

2. And they spake, one unto another, in this wise—go to, let us assemble together as one man, and enquire from whence this great evil proceedeth, and they did so.

3. And the people of the land of Sara† said, let us appoint some of our Elders and fathers of the people to meet the Elders and fathers of our brethren from the South and from the East, at House of Richard‡ the Albianite, who dwelleth in the plain country.

4. So they appointed John§ the President, John‖ the Hunter, John¶ the Millwright, and William** the Barrowthite, members of the Grand Sanhedrine.

5. Now, when Philip†† the Troublesome heard of these things, he was filled with indignation, and saddled his horse, and journeyed into the South country to give an account thereof to Charles the Gawlite, if, peradventure, he might prevent the meeting of the Grand Sanhedrine.

6. But Philip spoke not the words of truth and soberness; he endeavored to influence the wrath of Charles the Gawlite against the Elders and wise men of the land of Sara—for he was thought to be malicious.

7. Now, when Charles, the Gawlite, heard these things, he was grieved in spirit, and sent forth George‡‡ the Bald, and Philip§§ the Amiable, into the land of Sara, to enquire and see if these things were so, and bring him word again.

8. And it came to pass, when George the Bald, and Philip the Amiable, came to the land of Sara, they were smitten with the just complaints of the people against Stephen‖‖ the Lawyer, and his scribe, John¶¶ the Murdockite, forasmuch as they loved filthy lucre more than justice and just judgment.

9. Therefore, they returned, and told Charles the Gawlite of those things which they had seen and heard, and he said, "My bowels doth yearn with compassion for this people; let the Sanhedrine assemble, and I will assist them in doing justice and establishing sound judgment. How be it, he dissembled unto them.

10. Then he gave commandment, and the people of the South assembled, and appointed Philip the Amiable, Thomas*** the Lilly of the Vale, Manuel††† the Iberian, Edmund‡‡‡ the Hawthite, and John§§§ the Morganite, to be members of the Grand Sanhedrine.

11. Charles the Gawlite, also sent to the Brown Shepherd,‖‖‖ to whom he had given command of the country of Helenites, to assemble the peo-

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* Charles debault Delassus, Gov. † Bayou Sara. ‡ Richard Duvall.
§ John Rhea, late of Clinton, La, and President of the Florida Convention.
‖ John H. Johnson, the father of the Ex-Gov. Isaac Johnson. ¶ John Mills.
** William Barrow. †† Philip A. Gray, an Alcalde of the St. Helena District.
‡‡ George Mather. §§ Col. Philip Hickey.
‖‖ Don Thomas Estevan, an Alcalde of New Feliciana. ¶¶ John Murdock.
*** Thomas Lilly. ††† Manuel Lopez. ‡‡‡ Edmund Hawes. §§§ John Morgan.
‖‖‖ Shepherd Brown.

ple entrusted to his care, that they might appoint deputies to attend the Grand Sanhedrine; but the Shepherd obeyed him not.

12. Now, the Brown Shepherd was a man of proud and haughty spirit; great in his own conceit, and mighty in his own eyes, fond of filthy lucre, and fearful that if justice and sound judgment prevailed, they might extend to his government, weaken his power, and deprive him of some of the honor and profit he thought due unto himself alone.

13. He, therefore, sent a writing unto Charles the Gawlite, in this wise:—"The Brown Shepherd unto Charles the Gawlite, greeting, and at such a time. Be it known unto the most noble Charles, that my heart is with thy heart; if what thou hast written unto me be of thy own free will, I will most assuredly obey thee; but if thou hast written to me in this wise for fear of the people, I will come and assist thee with five hundred men, and compel them to submit unto thee.

14. Then Charles the Gawlite, returned him an answer: "What I have written, I have written." On which the Brown Shepherd gave commandment to Helenites, and they assembled together, and appointed Joseph* the Thomasite, John† of Leon, William‡ the Spillhite, and Benjamin§ the Willhite, to attend the Grand Sanhedrine.

15. Now, the Tanchepahoites likewise assembled, by the commandment of Charles the Gawlite, and appointed William‖ the Belialite, their representative to the Sanhedrine. Now, William was a great man among the sons of Belial, and had, for a long time, been a man of renown in evil deeds.

16. Now, it came to pass, when the Grand Sanhedrine, attended by Andrew¶ the Scribe, and George** the Recorder, and conferred together, they found much cause of complaint against the officers which Charles the Gawlite had set over the people; therefore, they removed them, and appointed others to rule the people in their stead.

17. They also made several new laws and ordinances, for the better government of the people, to all which proceedings Charles the Gawlite gave his assent, and signed his name; but in all these things he dissembled, for his heart was full of guile.

18. Now, when Vincent†† the Folchite, who abided in a stronghold in the East, in the country of the Pensacolians, heard of these things, he waxed exceeding wroth, and swore, in his anger, to destroy the whole Sanhedrine; but not having men of war wherewith to accomplish it, he sent to Charles the Gawlite six thousand pieces of silver, to the end that he might have men wherewith to destroy the whole of them together, with their laws and ordinances.

19. And William the Belialite, and Michael‡‡ the Thunder, and the Brown Shepherd, made a league with each other, and gathered unto themselves an host of the sons of Belial, and set their faces to oppose the Grand Sanhedrine; they also sent a message to Charles the Gawlite, full of high-sounding words, promising to make the Grand Sanhedrine all captives, and deliver them bound into his hands, for such and such a portion of the six thousand pieces of silver.

20. But when the Grand Sanhedrine discovered the malice of their enemies, and the great evil intended against them, they gave commandment unto Philemon,§§ the chief captain of their host, who gathered

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* Joseph Thomas. † John W. Leonard.
‡ William Spillers. § Benjamin O. Williams. ‖ William Cooper.
¶ Dr. Andrew Steele, Secretary of the Florida Convention, and subsequently parish Judge of E. B.
** George Mather, Jr. †† Governor Folch, of Pensacola. ‡‡ Michael Jones.
§§ General Philemon Thomas.

together a few lion-like men, and traveled all that night. A little before the dawn of day, they came to the stronghold on the bank of the Father of Rivers, where Charles the Gawlite lay entrenched with his men, thinking himself secure.

21. Then Philemon, the chief captain, together with the captains and men of war that were with him, broke into the stronghold, and took Charles the Gawlite, with a number of his men, captives; of the residue, some they slew, some they wounded, and the rest escaped by flight.

According to the promise made Delassus by the Baton Rouge delegates, the Convention assembled at this place, and on the 26th of September, issued the following

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

"It is known to the world with how much fidelity the good people of this territory have professed and maintained allegiance to their legitimate sovereign, while any hope remained of receiving from him protection for their property and lives. Without making any unnecessary innovation in the established principles of the government, we had voluntarily adopted certain regulations in concert with our first magistrate, for the express purpose of preserving this territory, and showing our attachment to the government, which had heretofore protected us. This compact, which was entered into with good faith on our part, will forever remain an honorable testimony of our upright intentions and inviolable fidelity to our king and parent country, while so much as a shadow of legitimate authority remained to be exercised over us. We sought only a speedy remedy for such evils as seemed to endanger our existence, and were encouraged by our governor's solemn promises of assistance and co-operation. But those measures which were intended for our preservation, he has endeavored to pervert into an engine of destruction, by encouraging, in the most perfidious manner, the violation of ordinances sanctioned and established by himself as the law of the land. Being thus left without any hope of protection from the mother country—betrayed by a magistrate, whose duty it was to have provided for the safety and tranquillity of the people and government committed to his charge, and exposed to all the evils of anarchy, which we have so long endeavored to avert; it becomes our duty to provide for our security, as a free and independent state, absolved from all allegiance to a government which no longer protects us.

"We, therefore, the representatives aforesaid, appealing to the Supreme Ruler of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do solemnly publish and declare the several districts composing this territory of West Florida to be a *free and independent state*, and that they have a right to institute for themselves such form of government as they may think conducive to their safety and happiness—to form treaties—to establish commerce—to provide for their common defence—and to do all acts which may of right be done by a sovereign and independent nation; at the same time declaring all acts within the said territory of West Florida after this date, by any tribunal or authorities not deriving their powers from the people agreeable to the provisions of this Convention, to be null and void; and calling upon all foreign nations to respect this our declaration, acknowledging our independence, and giving us such aid, as may be consistent with the laws and usages of nations.

"This declaration, made in Convention, at the town of Baton Rouge, on the twenty-sixth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and

ten—We, the representatives, do hereby solemnly pledge ourselves to support with our lives and our fortunes.

"By order of the Convention.

"JOHN RHEA, *President.*

"ANDREW STEELE, *Secretary.*"

The Constitution of the State of Florida was adopted on the 27th of October, 1810. Its provisions are similar to those of other American states, with the exception of such parts as apply to intercourse with foreign nations. It is divided into legislative, executive and judicial departments. The legislative, to consist of a senate, and house of representatives. Representatives, to be chosen annually. Senators, triennially. Governor, elected by the general assembly, biennially. The state was divided into five districts, viz:—Baton Rouge, New Feliciana, St. Helena, St. Ferdinand, and Mobile. The first appointment gave Baton Rouge three representatives, New Feliciana four, St. Helena three, St. Ferdinand and Mobile each three. Each district was entitled to one senator.

In the schedule of the constitution, it was ordered that "The first general assembly shall meet at St. Francisville, on the third Monday of November next, and shall choose a governor; on the second day after, a quorum of both houses shall be formed."

In conformity with the foregoing provision, the legislature assembled, and elected Fulwer Skipwith, governor, who proceeded without delay to organize the government. The address of Governor Skipwith is too long for insertion—it is an ably written production, and expresses great confidence in the ability and resources of the state to maintain its independence against any force that may be sent by "that despotism which we have discarded." General Philemon Thomas was appointed to the command of the army, and Mr. Audebert, Samuel Baldwin, and John Mills, were appointed navy agents.

A committee of public safety was formed, of which John H. Johnson was appointed chairman. An expedition, consisting of 400 effective men, together with the regular forces of the state, under the command of Colonel Wm. Kirkland, was sent for the reduction of the forts of Mobile and Pensacola.

The naval forces were to co-operate with the troops in the same object. On the 30th of November, 1810, Mr. Mills, navy agent, wrote from New-Orleans to Governor Skipwith—"I have every reason to believe that we shall meet with complete success. Every one seems to be on fire to serve our cause. Experienced seamen, both officers and men, can be found to embark in our cause, with suitable vessels. They have already offered themselves to our friends. All are in wonder that some one does not come forward to act." Mr. Baldwin wrote to Captain Isantine, to hasten as fast as possible to take the command of a good schooner that he has provided. Isantine, with a number of American seamen, will leave this city to-day or to-morrow for that purpose. Mr. Duncan has forwarded our stores, but expects the vessel will return to this place, as no American vessel is suffered to pass Mobile. Permit me to suggest to you, the neces-

sity of making a port of entry somewhere within our government, as a place of rendezvous for our friends. Chifunta is thought to be the best place.

The flag adopted by the state was of blue, with a single star in the centre.

This land and naval expedition against Mobile and Pensacola was arrested by the Proclamation of President Madison, issued on the 27th of October, by which the jurisdiction of the United States was extended over the new commonwealth, and the stars and stripes were hoisted by Governor Claiborne, in December, 1810. The mass of the people hailed the American flag with joy; but among the aspirants for place and power, and the members of the assembly, it met with considerable opposition. On the 6th of December, that body passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, information has been received that his excellency, Wm. C. C. Claiborne, Governor of the Territory of Orleans, with an armed force, is now in the neighborhood of this Territory, and that certain proclamations have been distributed by his orders, bearing the signature of the President of the United States, calling upon the inhabitants of this state to receive and respect the said Wm. C. C. Claiborne as the governor, and to consider themselves to owe allegiance and subjection to the government of the United States: Resolved, that the governor be requested to dispatch an agent immediately to the head quarters of the said Wm. C. C. Claiborne, with instructions to demand of him an explicit avowal of his views and intentions, and of the orders which he may have received from the President of the United States with regard to this state, and by what authority he had given orders for the distribution of the aforesaid proclamation within the same.

"Signed,

"JOHN W. LEONARD,
"*President pro tem. of the Senate.*"

An agent was appointed, in accordance with the foregoing resolution, but the answer he received is not on record. The jurisdiction of the United States was peaceably extended over West Florida, and shortly after, by an act of Congress, it was annexed to the Orleans Territory.

We subjoin some additional notes and statistics of Baton Rouge, taken from a paper by Dr. W. M. Allen, of that place, in "*Hester's Medical Journal*," New-Orleans, July, 1851.

TOPOGRAPHY OF BATON ROUGE.

The topography of this parish presents but little variety. It consists of an alluvial substratum at an altitude of about 60 feet above the sea, and 23 feet above the high water of the Mississippi. On the north-eastern and eastern portion of the parish, flow the beautiful Amite and Comite rivers, which being filled with fish, and overhung with dense forests, render them delightful resorts of pleasure.

The principal forest growths for this parish are magnolia and gum, whilst the soil is a loose alluvium, easily cultivated and very productive. There are no swamps of any consequence in the parish, except one or two small ones in the north-western portion; so that nearly the entire parish is susceptible of being brought under the dominion of the "plough and spade."

METEOROLOGY.—LATITUDE 30° 36 N., LONGITUDE 90 W.

MONTHS.	Thermometer Mean.	Range of Thermometer.	Clear Sky.	Cloudy Sky.	Rain in Inches.
June, 1849	79, 82	14, 19	229	271	5,07
July,	79, 69	12, 74	722	478	10,92
August	83, 85	19, 04	590	610	5,38
September	78, 32	16, 05	576	624	3,96
October	68, 51	23, 80	516	684	5,16
November	64, 02	22, 56	798	402	5,03
December	61, 92	12, 93	432	768	2,05
January, 1850	62, 21	21, 41	324	876	14,59
February	64, 02	27, 31	658	542	7,45
March	63, 47	21, 39	662	538	3,13
April	79, 02	22, 06	624	576	9,35
May, 1850	76, 78	16, 30	722	478	4,19
Total,	71, 80	19, 15	7553	7847	76,28

POPULATION OF BATON ROUGE.

We present a table exhibiting the whole number of inhabitants in the city and parish of East Baton Rouge, inclusive, together with the sexes and ages of each race.

YEARS.	CAUCASIAN.		AFRICAN.		MULATTO.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 10	755	781	751	741	126	115
10 & 20	501	563	583	660	87	93
20 " 30	649	453	768	630	102	85
30 " 40	492	366	392	363	51	49
40 " 50	250	173	254	207	29	29
50 " 60	142	120	122	138	11	14
60 " 70	58	37	62	56	7	3
70 " 80	15	16	20	12	1	1
80 " 90	4	3	10	13	1	—
90 "100	2	1	3	2	—	—
Over 100	1	1	—	3	—	—
Total	2869	2513	2965	2825	415	384
Average age	26	22	23,8	23	21	21,6

Thus we perceive the whole number of whites for the city and parish, inclusive, to be 5,382; blacks, 5,790, mulattoes, 799, making in all, 11,978. The population in 1840 was 10,317, being an increase of 16.1 per cent.

ART. IV.—STATISTICAL AND HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS OF LOUISIANA.

PARISH OF EAST FELICIANA, LA.

It is presumed that most of your readers are acquainted with the events which preceded the cession of Louisiana to the United States, by France, and it is therefore needless to enter into detail.

The whole province of Louisiana was included in this purchase, except that portion which was called the " *West Florida District*,"

which extended from the Perdido River to the Mississippi on the west, bounded on the north by the 31st degree of north latitude, and on the south by the Bayou Iberville. This was retained by Spain as a portion of Florida. After the transfer of Louisiana to the United States, in 1804, this portion of the province was still under the Spanish yoke, and that portion lying between the Mississippi and Pearl River was erected into the "*Government of Baton Rouge*," and presided over by Don Carlos Grandpré. It comprised the posts of Manchac, Thompson's Creek and Bayou Sara. This district at one time belonged to Great Britain, but was ceded to Spain, in 1783. The inhabitants of the Baton Rouge district were even at that time composed of emigrants from England, Ireland and Scotland, and many persons from the older states, as South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia. The inhabitants of this district, viewing with envy their neighbors, who were under the protection of the flag of freedom, occasionally evinced dissatisfaction and indignity when they felt the foot of Spanish tyranny on their necks; but it was not until several years afterwards, that persons were found bold enough to hold secret conferences upon the subject of rebellion. At length an attempt was made, but, owing to a want of organization, the plan of operations was discovered, and the leaders were forced to fly. The individuals who most particularly deserve to be mentioned in this attempt, were three brothers, by the name of Kemper, who were residents of Mississippi. They fled into Mississippi, and arrived home near *Pinkneyville*, but the emissaries of the tyrant even entered into the United States territory, and at midnight, seized the brothers, and delivered them to a troop of Spanish light horse, who were embarked at Tunica Bayou. In passing down the river, however, they were captured by Lieutenant Wilson, of the United States Army, at Point Coupee. This occurred in 1805.

For a few more years did this colony writhe under the oppressive policy of the mother country, but still desirous of casting off their allegiance, and in 1810 took up the matter in earnest. The accession to the emigrant population, during these five years, had been considerable, and they again determined to throw off the yoke of Spain, deeming themselves, in truth, a part of Louisiana. In the month of September a large party of armed men met at the Bayou Sara; they were reinforced by volunteers from Mississippi, and at once took their march for Baton Rouge. At this time the garrison at Baton Rouge was very weak—one hundred and fifty men,—who surrendered at discretion. And thus was their independence obtained without a drop of blood being spilt.

On the 26th September a convention was held at Baton Rouge, a Declaration of Independence adopted, and the district erected into a separate government, called the "*Territory* of *West Florida*."

They applied to the United States for admission, through Governor Holmes, of Mississippi, which was granted on the 27th October, and they were then taken under the protection of the United States by Governor Claiborne.

The flag of the United States was raised at St. Francisville on the

7th December. By a subsequent proclamation it was subdivided into parishes.

At that time the population of all the Florida parishes was about 2,500, white and black. Immediately upon the annexation of the province to the Union, the rush of emigrants was tremendous, and some of the older emigrants are living to this day. The admission of this district, so readily, by the United States, was the cause of a long series of diplomatic difficulties between the United States and Spain.

Topography.—The parish of Feliciana formerly comprised that district of country bounded by the state line of Mississippi on the north, or the 31st degree of north latitude; east by the parish of St. Helena; south by the parish of East Baton Rouge; and west by the Mississippi.

In consequence of the size of the parish, and its natural divisions and other local causes, it was thought advisable to separate it; and consequently, by an act of the legislature, it was, in 1823, erected into two parishes, situated as their name implies.

Extent.—This parish embraces a tract of — square miles, and contains 236,236 acres.

Towns.—The towns are, Clinton, Jackson and Port Hudson. The first is the parish seat, and is a very important place. It contains 1,252 inhabitants, and is the centre of a rich agricultural neighborhood, and the focus of an immense amount of business flowing in from the parishes which bound and surround it, and that portion of Mississippi contiguous. Indeed, there can be no doubt but there is a greater amount of business transacted in it, than any town of its size in the South. It is connected to Port Hudson by a rail-road, 25 miles long, costing about $600,000. This rail-road was built by the state, but owing to some cause, either bad management or the sparseness of population, it never did much, and was eventually sold for about $30,000. It is now paying very well; the present holders being active and energetic men. There is also a rail-road graded cut to Baton Rouge, 30 miles, but the rails were never laid, and it died an incipient death. Indeed, it was a poor frail thing from its conception. There was a plank-road fever which attacked some of the inhabitants of Baton Rouge last winter, who intended to use the old rail-road grade, but this was also an *abortion*. Clinton boasts the usual number of churches and schools. The court-house is a really fine building, and I doubt not, one of the best in the state. There are two weekly papers published here, the "Floridian Democrat," and the "Whig;" both are ably conducted. *Jackson*, containing 779 inhabitants, cannot boast of much as a place of traffic; but the time has been, *so the chronicles tell*, that it was the queen town in the South. It can now boast of nothing save having a quiet, orderly, Christian population, and within the sound of its church-bells is congregated some of the best talent of the South. It is noted for being the site of *Louisiana College*, a state institution, which, as all state pets do, fell. Since its demise it has been purchased by the Methodists; and the faculty and the students of Centenary College,

formerly of Mississippi, now occupy it, and are in a highly prosperous condition. In this place there are several excellent female schools, and also a classical male school. A newspaper, called the "*Southern Mirror*," is published here, and conducted with ability; it is neutral in politics. Here is also an extensive Lunatic Asylum, and a state institution. Dr. Preston Pond is the physician, and the board of administrators are men who are every way qualified to do justice to the office they fill. The buildings are spacious enough for a limited number of patients, the grounds airy, and every comfort and convenience which kindness and science can suggest, is extended to the unfortunate class of beings who have been deprived of their reason. There have been admitted, since its foundation in 1848, 182 patients. Of these, 32 have died, and 18 discharged cured up to January 1st, 1850. Present number, 81.

The Superintendent receives as a salary			$800
The Matron	"	"	300
The Physician	"	"	600

There is a great fault in this. The salaries are not sufficient, and the superintendent informs me that there is not accommodation for over 60. The physician particularly should receive a sufficient salary to make it an object to give it his whole undivided attention. There are in Jackson a Presbyterian, a Methodist and Baptist Church; an Episcopalian Church formerly existed, but it has since been discontinued. A Catholic Church is now in the course of erection, and if one may judge from the design, it will be a specimen of architectural beauty. *Port Hudson*, containing 252 inhabitants, is the shipping point of the parish; and some idea of the business transacted within its limits may be drawn from the fact, that there are here annually shipped 30,000 bales of cotton, and 2,000 hogsheads of sugar, besides molasses.

Population.—The population of this parish, according to the last returns, is about 14,000;

Whites	4,538
Slaves	9,462

and is composed of emigrants from every country in Europe, and nearly all the states.

Productions.—In 1850 there were made in the parish—

Bales Cotton	10,139
Hhds. Sugar	955
Bush. Corn	391,800
Bbls. Molasses	1,795
" Rice	4,036

Capital Invested.—The capital invested in this parish is as follows:

Value of lands	$1,973,724
" slaves	3,834,927
Machinery, about	125,000
Stock (not obtained.)	

EDUCATION.—The public school system works well, but it would be better if the population were not so sparse.

The school tax amounts to	$6,229,90
Poll tax	947,00
Total	$7,176,90

HEALTH.—The health of this parish is most remarkable. The general type of disease is mild and easily subdued. Strangers are seldom ever sick after their acclimation.

SOIL.—The character of the soil is a thin stratum of loam, supported by a bed of striated, and in certain situations siliceous clay, red or white. There are no rocks and few pebbles, save in the beds of the creeks. These lands are undulating, easily tilled and productive, but most of them much worn. As you advance towards the river, the lands change their character and become more fertile. The value of these lands have increased greatly within the past five years, owing to the continued overflow of the river lands, and to the introduction of the culture of cane on the hills. The cultivation of sugar in this parish is a recent innovation. It is yet an experiment, and it remains to be proven by time if the uplands have the stamina to support the exhausting drain on them. The first sugar crop made here was in 1848, by W. D. Carter, Esq., of this parish, who may be considered the pioneer of sugar culture *here;* although sugar has been for a number of years made on the hills in the rear of Baton Rouge, before it attracted attention here. Since its introduction in 1848, it has gone on steadily increasing, and there are now eighteen sugar-houses, either in operation or in progress—the majority of which are commodious and elegant, comparing favorably with the first class houses in the state, and turning out a very superior article of sugar.

Guided by the last returns, we estimate the uncultivated land in this parish at 178,718 acres.

There are planted in—

Cotton	32,209
Corn	21,041
Cane	3,169
Rice	99
Total	236,236 acres.

TIMBER.—The eastern portion of the parish is a mixture, of which *pine* is predominant. As you advance westward, the forest assumes a darker hue; and leaving the region of *pine*, you emerge into forests of oak, bay, gum, and others of a smaller growth.

GEOLOGY.—There are no geological formations of any interest, save a few specimens of iron ore occasionally found scattered over the surface.

STREAMS AND SPRINGS.—The parish is watered by Comite River, Thompson's Creek, Redwood and Black Creek, besides others of less note.

Roads.—The roads are generally excellent, except in bad weather, and cut up by teams. They are annually worked in September by the negroes.

Professions.—There are ten or twelve practising physicians, and some of them are men of ability and intelligence. The legal profession is well represented. The members of the bar reside in Clinton, with *one* exception, who lives in Jackson. It would seem invidious to particularize, but it has been acknowledged that no town can boast of an abler set of men in every respect—nor are any body presided over by a worthier man, a purer judge, or a more correct citizen, than James S. Sterling. He is really a *sterling* man, and carries in his countenance the uprightness of his mind. The number of cases on the civil docket is about 300, and the general business of the court very extensive.

Morality.—The general tone of morals in this parish is, without affectation, far superior to many of the far famed New-England villages. Offences are rare, and the criminal docket insignificant.

ART. IV.—MISSOURI.

ITS HISTORY—STATE GOVERNMENT, COURTS, ETC.—BOUNDARIES, AND SURFACE AND SOIL OF THE COUNTRY—NATURAL PRODUCTIONS AND CLIMATE—PRINCIPAL RIVERS—CHIEF TOWNS—MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE STATE—INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—POPULATION—EDUCATION, ETC., ETC.*

History.—Hernando de Soto may be said to be the first European that beheld the river Mississippi, called by him, on its discovery, (April, 1541), "Rio Grande." Crossing this stream, probably some thirty miles below Helena, in the State of Arkansas, he traversed, at the head of his adventurous band, a goodly portion of the territory beyond. He is thought by some, but without sufficient reason, to have come, during this march, into the limits of the present State of Missouri. The Mississippi was first explored in 1673, by Marquette and Joliet, two French missionaries, and more fully by La Salle, also a native of France, in 1682. By him all the region situate between the so-called "Illinois country" and the Gulf of Mexico was formally declared an appendage of the French crown, and called Louisiana, in

* The printed sources from which the following article on Missouri have been chiefly compiled, may be here stated in the gross:—Monette's History of the Valley of the Mississippi, Flint's Work on the same subject, Drake's Principal Diseases of the Interior Valley, and Bradford's Illustrated Atlas, for the more strictly historical portion. In preparing the part on the minerals and other products, the statistics, etc., of the state, reference was made chiefly to the Western Journals, published at St. Louis, (particularly vol. 1, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 8; vol. 2, No. 3; vol. 3, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6; vol. 4, Nos. 4, 6; vol. 5, Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6;) De Bow's Review, vol. 4, p. 65, vol. 5, p. 93, vol. 6, p. 285, vol. 7, p. 476, vol. 10, p. 321, and p. 449; several articles in Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, chiefly on the Minerals of the State, and MacGregor's Progress of America. Besides what was obtained from these authorities, various items of information, discovered in several other miscellaneous publications, are embodied in the article.

honor of the reigning monarch. From this time, settlements began to be made by the French within the Mississippi Valley, advancing respectively from the Northern and Southern extremities towards the interior. Canada had long (from 1608) been inhabited by colonists from France; but not till the beginning of the 18th century was the region bordering on the gulf alike distinguished. Natchez was settled in 1700; New-Orleans was founded in 1718; and within a few years the whole valley was protected from Spanish invasion by a chain of forts extending from the lakes to the Mexican gulf. Among these, was built in 1719, Fort Orleans, near the mouth of the Osage, not far from the present capital of Missouri. The "Illinois country," above mentioned, was discovered and explored by Joliet and Marquette, and was colonized before Louisiana. The first settlement was made at Kaskaskia, in 1684; the next, at Cahokia, in 1699; and Vincennes, in 1735.

In legal proceedings, the region now known as the State of Missouri was included by the French and Spanish in the Illinois country; but popularly and historically it was denominated "Upper Louisiana." The State of Arkansas was included within the same division. Situated in the central part of the valley, the progress of settlement in Missouri at first was not rapid. Its lead mines were worked as early as 1720. In 1755, the oldest town in the state, St. Genevieve, was founded; St. Louis, in 1764; and afterwards a number of towns in quick succession. During all this time, there was granted only one tract of land within the limits of the state. Meanwhile (1763) the jurisdiction of the valley passed from France to Spain and England: Spain obtaining all the territory west of the Mississippi; England all east of that river. To England, too, was assigned, as the reward of conquest, made permanent by the treaty of 1763, the entire province of Canada. France, after a violent contest, had been despoiled of all her territorial possessions in North America. During the struggle, a number of Canadian French, expecting but dreading the English yoke, emigrated, by the way of the lakes, and, going southward, located in Illinois, and Upper and Lower Louisiana. Hence the first important impulse to the colonization of Missouri. The population of Spanish Louisiana at the time of its public transfer, not without serious opposition on the part of the settlers, (1769,) was estimated at 13,540 persons, of whom 5,556 were whites, the remainder negro slaves. Of the whites, over 2,000 were able to bear arms. Of the whole population, the city of New-Orleans alone contained 3,190 souls, domiciliated in 468 houses. A river trade had sprung up between the northern and southern portions of the province; and the exports of the province amounted, the year before, to $250,000.

The character of the new government was mild and conciliating. The laws of Spain were promulgated as the law of the land. The highest tribunal in Lower Louisiana was that of the governor; in Upper Louisiana, that of the lieutenant-governor. The commandants of the various posts in the province were the inferior tribunals. Lands were granted liberally to colonists, on the payment of a trifling *douceur* to the proper commandant; and every encouragement was

given to those wishing to effect a settlement. Numerous emigrants from Spain flocked into the province. In 1775, St. Louis, originally a depot for the fur trade, had increased in population to 800. Its houses numbered 120, many of them built of stone. St. Genevieve contained 460 inhabitants, and about 100 houses. Just then the American revolution broke out, and Spain, siding with the English colonists, entered into hostilities against England. In Lower Louisiana and in West Florida, the arms of Spain were successful. Meantime St. Louis was besieged and attacked (1780) by a body of British troops and Indians, 1540 strong, from Michilimackinac and the southern extremity of Lake Michigan. Col. Clark, then at Kaskaskia, being called on for assistance, arrived in time to give succor, when the grand assault was being made upon the town (May 6); for, attacked by the "Longknives," as the Indians called the Americans, they fled from the scene, and returned in chagrin to their homes. During the siege, which lasted a week, about sixty persons were killed in the town and vicinity. Thirty more, who had been captured by the Indians, were rescued by the gallant Clark. The force under his command was not quite 500 men. The general peace of 1783 put an end to hostilities. Spain retained her previous possessions, and received in addition the whole of Florida south of the 31st parallel of latitude. Great Britain resigned East Louisiana, called also Illinois, to the United States, retaining only Canada.

Emigration into Spanish Louisiana began once more on the restoration of peace, and trade and agriculture commenced again to flourish. The hardy settlers of the Western part of the United States now built their cabins in numerous places on the west side of the Mississippi. As might have been expected, difficulties soon arose between Spain and the United States. The former power became jealous of the increasing greatness of the latter. A dispute relative to the western boundary of Georgia and the navigation of the Mississippi was settled by a treaty, (Oct. 20, 1795), by which the Spanish king granted to the United States the free navigation of the Mississippi, and agreed to the 31st parallel of latitude as the northern boundary of the Floridas. Territory north of that line, occupied by Spain at the signing of the treaty, was not surrendered, however, until 1798, (March 28,) the rival powers having approached meanwhile the very brink of war. The promised free navigation of the Mississippi was unexpectedly obstructed, a place of commercial deposit refused, and disabilities thrown in the way of Americans desiring to settle in Louisiana. War would certainly have ensued, for Spain was jealous of American prosperity; and the American spirit of enterprise, resolved on passing any and every territorial bound, was not always intent on preserving the strictest regard to the rights, real or assumed, of its less adventurous neighbors. Invasion, however, was prevented by the cession of Louisiana to France, (March 21, 1801,) and its disposal by that power to the United States, (April 30, 1803.)

In the European troubles consequent upon the French revolution of 1789, Spain had become involved in the general war, and her king was compelled to bow before the irresistible might of Napoleon, then

First Consul of France, and surrender to that conqueror the province of Louisiana. Distrusting his power to retain it, engaged as he was in a contest with Europe, and pressed for money, Napoleon sold the province to the United States for $15,000,000. It was formally delivered to the United States Dec. 20, 1803, at New-Orleans; the outposts not being all resigned until the ensuing spring. At this time the province contained 49,500 inhabitants, of whom 6,028 were living in Upper Louisiana. The products of its agriculture, in 1802, were chiefly cotton and sugar; of the former, 20,000 bales, of the latter, 5,000 hogsheads. The commerce of New-Orleans had become extensive; its exports, coming from the province and the Western states and territories, and consisting chiefly of flour, pork, salt, beef, tobacco, cotton, sugar, molasses, peltries, naval stores, and lumber, amounted to 40,000 tons. The commerce of Upper Louisiana was flourishing. A prosperous trade was being carried on between St. Louis and New-Orleans, and with the settlements on the Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee rivers. The annual crop was about 88,000 minots (264,000 bushels) of wheat, 84,000 of Indian corn, and 28,627 lbs. of tobacco. The mines produced 1,700 quintals (cwts.) of lead; the salines, about 1,000 bbls. of salt. The fur trade brought in about $70,000 dollars. Louisiana, henceforth, formed part of the United States, itself "an empire," bought, to use the words of Bonaparte, "for a mere trifle."

The whole purchase was speedily divided into the "Territory of Orleans" (since 1812 the State of Louisiana) and the "District of Louisiana," erected in 1805 into a territorial government, administered by a governor and territorial judges, under the title of "Territory of Louisiana." The seat of the government was St. Louis: its districts, St. Charles, St. Louis, St. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, New Madrid, and Arkansas. In 1812, the name was changed to "Missouri Territory." The province extended from latitude 33° to 41° north, and the territorial government became representative. Wm. Clarke was the first governor. The assembly consisted of a Legislative Council of Nine, appointed by the President, and a House of Representatives, one member for every 500 free white males, elected by the people. The limits of Missouri Territory on the west, not far off where the cession was made by France, were gradually extended by treaties with the Indians, as the influx of immigrants required. People from the Western States began to move in from the time of the purchase. In 1810 the population numbered 21,000, of whom all but 1,500 belonging to Arkansas, were settled within the present limits of Missouri. Upon the organization of the regular territorial government, numerous American pioneers flocked in from Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, etc., especially at the close of the war with England, (1815); overrunning, so to speak, the French settlements. American habits, usages, laws and institutions soon became prevalent. The old French settlers were quickly merged and almost lost among the later and more active population. Chiefly in the cities, where even now the Catholic religion is full of life and vigor, did they continue to exert for a time a leading influence; their habits,

even in these, however, becoming more and more assimilated to those of the Anglo-Americans, until at length the whole became a homogeneous people.

Immigration was so rapid, that in 1817 the territory contained 60,000 souls. St. Louis counted at that time 5,000 inhabitants, against 1,000 in 1804. It had become already the emporium of the Upper Mississippi. In 1817, application was made by the assembly to Congress for authority to frame a state constitution preliminary to admission into the Federal Union. A fierce and stormy debate arose at once on the subject in Congress. A powerful party demanded that the new states should exclude slavery by their constitutions. The discussion raged for two years, threatening to tear the Union asunder. At length, however, the debate was stopped by the passage of the compromise resolutions of Mr. Clay, by which it was agreed that the institution of slavery should be recognised in Missouri, but in no other new state north of latitude 36° 30′. The state constitution, slightly modified since its adoption, was framed by a convention of forty delegates, which met at St. Louis June 12, 1820, and adopted on the 19th of July following. The new state was found, by a census taken the same year, to contain a population of 66,586, of whom 10,222 were slaves.

From this time until the present, there has flowed a constant tide of immigration into Missouri from the Southern, Western and Northern states, and from Europe. Before the close of 1833, there had come to the state as many as 30,000 frugal and industrious emigrants from Germany alone. Agriculture, commerce, manufactures, etc., has kept pace with the population. In 1836, the 65 counties of the state contained in all, 244,208 inhabitants.

State Government.—According to the constitution, the governor is chosen by the people, for the term of four years. He must be 35 years old, a native of the United States, and a resident of the state for four years. He nominates the judicial and some other civil officers, pardons and reprieves; but his veto upon a legislative act is set aside by a majority of each house in the general assembly. The lieutenant-governor, chosen as the governor, is also president of the Senate. The general assembly, or legislature, is composed of two branches, the Senate and the House of Representatives. Senators (not fewer than 14 nor more than 33) must be 30 years old, citizens of the state for four years, tax payers, and are chosen for a term of four years. Representatives, (not above 100,) chosen every two years, must be 24 years old, inhabitants of the state two years, and of the county one, and must have paid a tax. Judges are appointed by the Senate on the nomination of the governor, and hold office during good behaviour, or until 65 years of age. Soon, no doubt, they will be appointed by popular election. Every free white male citizen of the United States, 21 years old, a resident in the state for one year, and at the place of voting, three months, is a qualified elector. The Supreme Court is composed of three judges, and has only appellate jurisdiction. The circuit courts, held twice a year in each county, have exclusive criminal jurisdiction, hearing all cases, unless otherwise di-

rected by law, not cognizable by a justice of the peace. County courts have jurisdiction over matters probate, and local county affairs. Appeal is made to the circuit courts. Amendments to the constitution can be made by a vote of two-thirds of the general assembly. Only one bank, with not more than five branches, and a capital of not more than $5,000,000, one-half reserved to the state, can be established. Slaves have the same protection of life as whites, and in criminal cases are tried by a jury, and provided with counsel by the court. A revision and digest of the laws is to be made every ten years. The general assembly meets biennially, on the last Monday in December, in Jefferson City.

The following is a list of the governors of Missouri from its territorial organization in 1804, to the present time: Territorial:—Amos Stoddart, (1804–5); James Wilkinson, (1805–7); Meriwether Lewis, (1807–13); William Clarke, (1813–20). State:—Alexander M'Nair, (1820–24); Frederick Bates, (elected in 1824); John Miller, (1828); Daniel Dunklin, (1832); Lilburn Boggs, (1836); Thomas Reynolds, (1840); John C. Edwards, (1844); Austin A. King, (1848.)

The officers of the state government for the year 1851, are these:

			Term ends.	Salary.
Austin A. King,	Richmond,	*Governor*,	1852,	$2,000
			[and a furnished house.	
Thomas L. Price,	Jefferson City,	*Lieutenant-Governor*,	1852,	$4.50
			[a-day while presiding.	
Ephraim B. Ewing,	Richmond,	*Sec. of State, and Sup. of Public Schools*,	1853,	1,300
Wilson Brown,	Cape Girardeau	*Auditor of Accounts*,	1853,	1,600
Peter G. Glover,		*Treasurer*,		1,350
William A. Robards,	Boone County,	*Attorney-General*,	1853,	750
A. P. Richardson,	Bay County,	*Registrar of Lands*,	1853,	1,250
Gustavus A. Parsons,	Jefferson City,	*Adjutant-General*,		100
George W. Miller,	"	*Quartermaster-General*,		100
Merryweather L. Clark,	St. Louis,	*Surveyor-General*,		1,500
James M. Hughes,	Liberty,	*President State Bank*,		
Henry Shurlds,	St. Louis,	*Cashier*, " "		2,000

The Supreme Court is composed of William B. Napton, Saline County, Presiding Judge, ($1,100); John F. Ryland, Lafayette Co. Associate Judge, ($1,100); James H. Birch, Clinton County, Assistant Judge, ($1,100.)

Of the fourteen circuit courts, the following are the officers and their salaries:

Judges.		Salary.	Attorneys.	Salary.
James W. Morrow,	1st Circuit,	$1,000	William A. Robards,	$750 and fees
W. A. Hall,	2nd "	"	Charles H. Hardin,	250 "
Carty Wells,	3rd "	"	A. W. Lamb,	" "
Addison Rees,	4th "	"	J. J. Lindley,	" "
H. Young,	5th "	"	S. L. Sawyer,	" "
George W. Dunn,	6th "	"	M. Oliver,	" "
F. P. Wright,	7th "	"	W. P. Johnson,	" "
Alexander Hamilton,	8th "	"	James R. Lackland,	" "
John H. Stone,	9th "	"	M. D. Stevenson,	" "
H. Hough,	10th "	"	Samuel A. Hill,	" "
James A. Clark,	11th "	"	W. Halliburton,	" "
Sol. L. Leonard,	12th "	"	Samuel Archer,	" "
C. S. Yancy,	13th "	"	John T. Coffee,	" "
Daniel M. Leet,	14th "	"	John R. Woodside,	" "

Besides the circuit and county courts, the city of St. Louis has a Court of Common Pleas, with jurisdiction very like that of the circuit court, a Criminal Court, a District Court of Probate, and a Recorder's Court. Samuel Treat is Judge of the Common Pleas,

($1,000); James B. Colt, of the Criminal Court, ($1,000;) P. G. Furguson, of Probate, (fees;) Mr. Dougherty, Recorder, ($1,200.)

The amount of the state debt is $684,997 40; the interest on it, $73,100. The branches of the State Bank (itself being in St. Louis) are located respectively in Fayette, Palmyra, Jackson, Springfield and Lexington. Of the stock paid in to the bank and its branches, up to December 21, 1850, $954,205 were owned by the state; $254,926 by individuals; deposits, $1,096,284; received in interest and exchange, $273,829; circulation, $2,552,500; bills discounted, $1,947,075; specie on hand, $1,198,268.

Boundaries and Surface, and Soil of the Country.—The State of Missouri lies, in general, between the parallels of 36° 30′ and 40° 30′ north latitude, and 12° and 17° 30′ longitude west from Washington. More specifically its eastern boundary is the Mississippi, beginning at latitude 36°, and running north to the mouth of the Des Moines, whence the line follows the latter river up to its rapids, (40° 30.′) The northern boundary is the parallel of these rapids to the point where it cuts the Missouri. The western boundary follows the Missouri to the mouth of the Kansas, where it commences running due south, and so continues until it intersects the parallel of latitude 36° 30′. The southern boundary line is the parallel of 36° 30′ as far as the St. Francis, whence it follows the course of that river to its mouth, and after that the parallel of latitude 36° to its point of intersection with the Mississippi. The state contains, within these boundaries, 67,380 square miles, or 43,123,200 acres.

In the southeastern part of the state, the country which was once capable of cultivation, became, after the earthquakes of 1811–12, marshy. This district contains, on estimate, 1,517,287 acres, and extends south from the neighborhood of Cape Girardeau into the northern part of Arkansas, a distance in Missouri alone of 108 miles, and westwardly as far as the river St. Francis. The land is well located as regards facilities of transport, and is said to be as fertile as any in the valley. The greater portion can be, and at some not very distant period will be, reclaimed by artificial means, and brought under cultivation. The probable cost of reclamation is estimated at $1,000,000. The remaining parts of the state, though they include much bottom land, are not swampy. The river Missouri separates the whole into two parts, distinguished from each other by dissimilar geological and geographical features. South of that river, the surface of the country is rolling as far west as the Osage, gradually rising into a hilly and mountainous district, forming the outskirts of the Ozark Mountains. Beyond the Osage, at some distance, commences a vast expanse of prairie land, which stretches away to the Rocky Mountains. The chief geological deposits of the region are solid strata of carboniferous and silurian limestone and sandstone, reposing on, or around, the unstratified primitive rocks. In the hilly and broken mineral region, which includes the greater part of the state south of the Missouri, having an area of about 17,000,000 acres, the soil, which of course lies above the geological deposits just men-

tioned, is formed of decomposed sandstone, syenite and magnesian limestone. Soils constituted of the last two elements, are fertile; but in many of the districts of the mineral region, their productiveness is impaired by the admixture of oxyde of iron. Other districts, as the Bellevue Valley, and the valley of the Maramec, Gasconade and Osage, are well fitted for cultivation, or for pasture. Around the head waters of the White, Eleven Points, Current, and Big Black, where the land is most mountainous, the soil is formed of decomposed semivitreous sandstone, and is, in general, unproductive, though it supports a magnificent growth of yellow pine, valuable for its lumber. The intervening valleys, however, are decidedly fertile, but small in extent. The lands situate more immediately south of the Missouri, are partly sandy and partly calcareous. In general, where alumina or clay sufficiently abounds, we have here a fertile soil, adapted to the production of wheat, oats, barley, maize, hemp, tobacco, and the grasses.

That part of the state which lies north of the Missouri River is in no place mountainous, but either rolling or quite flat. It contains more inhabitants than the southern division; and being richer, is in a more advanced state of cultivation. Its geological substratum is chiefly carboniferous limestone. The coal measure of Illinois extends west of the Mississippi at St. Louis, and is probably commensurate with the northern division of the state, being limited on the south by the narrow strip of land above spoken of, lying south of the Missouri. The soils of this region are chiefly calcareous and arenaceous, the aluminous being limited in extent. The calcareous, or those abounding in lime, which are predominant, are fertile, particularly near the margins of the rivers. Of this character are the lands in the western part of the state, along the Missouri. The counties of Clay, Platt and Buchanan, cannot be readily surpassed in productiveness. The other western and interior counties are nearly equal in fertility to those specified. In the eastern part of the region, arenaceous or sandy soil predominates. These lands, which are comparatively barren, are found on the southern flank of the prairies which have their origin in north Missouri, and extend to the head waters of the Mississippi. In general, it may be said that the land of Missouri is productive. The mineral region of the south, unlike most others, is, on the whole, a fine agricultural district; but the want of a convenient market is a drawback to its agricultural advancement.

Natural Productions and Climate.—Except on the prairies, Missouri is well timbered. The river bottoms, in particular, are covered with a luxuriant growth of oak, elm, ash, hickory, cottonwood, and black and white walnut. In the more barren districts are found white and pin-oak, and sometimes forests of yellow pine. Many of the trees and shrubs met with, differ from those found in the same latitude in Ohio. The crab-apple, paw-paw, and persimmon, are abundant; as also the hazle and pecan. Three species of wild grape-vine are common throughout the country. The prairies are covered, in the proper season, with numerous varieties of flowers, and with a coarse tall grass, which, either green or cured, is excellent fodder for

cattle. Of the cultivated natural productions, wheat and indian-corn succeed the best. Rye, barley, oats, and the other productions of the middle and northern states, as buckwheat, hops, hay, &c., are successfully cultivated. Hemp has, of late years, been raised with considerable success; but, owing chiefly to haste and carelessness in its preparation, it has lost ground in the market, and does not command near so fair a price as that not naturally better, imported from abroad. Flax is also produced. Cotton can be raised in the south-eastern limits of the state. Tobacco is being raised in abundance, and will become, probably, one of the leading staples of Missouri. Apples, peaches, pears, apricots, nectarine and other fruit trees, produce in profusion. Potatoes of both kinds succeed well; and so does the vine, which is successfully cultivated on the southern slopes of hills and eminences. The dryness of soil and of atmosphere, characteristic of the state, is favorable to its development.

The wild animals of the region are those common to this part of the valley. The most formidable disappear with the advance of civilization. Wild fowls are abundant. The facilities for raising cattle, horses and sheep, are superior to those of any other western state, Illinois excepted. Hogs are reared with more ease than in Ohio, and are beginning to be extensively raised for export. Poultry succeeds admirably.

The climate of Missouri is extremely variable. In winter, the cold is excessive; in summer, the heat. The thermometer falls below zero, and the Missouri and Mississippi are frozen over, so that heavy-loaded wagons can cross in safety for weeks at a time. The country being open and exposed to the sun's rays, and the soil loose and sandy, and consequently retentive of heat, the summer is exceedingly warm. The atmosphere, however, is dry and pure; and cooling winds temper the heat of the summer. Bilious and remittent fevers prevail in the bottom lands during warm weather. Other portions of the state are deemed healthy, and will, probably, become more so as settlements increase. Pulmonic, or lung complaints, terminating in consumption, in spite of the variableness of the weather, are rare; but pleurisy and lung fevers are not unfrequent in winter.

Principal Rivers.—Omitting the Mississippi as not flowing within the limits of the state, we may mention first, as most important among the rivers of Missouri, the stream from which it takes its name. This river rises in the Rocky Mountains, not far from the head waters of the Columbia, 3,096 miles from its mouth. The last four or five hundred miles of its course alone lie within the limits of the state: the rest flows through the Territory of Missouri. The trough through which the river flows is from two to four miles wide, and is bounded by rocky limestone hills, which rise to a height of from one to three hundred feet. Nearly all the bottoms of the Missouri are on its north side; and ordinarily, they are not subject to overflow. In this respect they differ widely from those of the Mississippi, which latter are, moreover, of greater width, and formed of soil less sandy and less easily percolated by water. The Missouri flows down an inclined plane, the upper strata of which are readily dis-

integrated and transported by the rapid flow of the main stream and its chief tributaries, the Yellow-Stone and the Platte. Its waters become thoroughly impregnated, as we find them at its mouth, with mineral and organic substances in solution, or suspension, imparting to it that turbid character for which it is distinguished. The alluvial lands lying along the river are subject to being covered, during inundations, with drifting sands; they are, however, occupied by a luxuriant vegetation both of trees and herbs. These bottom lands are favorites with settlers, and they are capable of supporting a dense population. The river is navigable from its mouth to the falls, 2,000 miles from its mouth. Its valley has double the elevation of that of the Mississippi; and the average rapidity of the stream is as fast again as that of the other. In 1819 it was first navigated by a steamboat. The products of the Santa Fe and of the Indian fur trade find their way down this river. The former trade is valued at $500,000 a year, the latter at $300,000.

The next largest river of the state is the Osage, a tributary of the Missouri, coming in on its south side, 120 miles from its mouth. At its mouth the Osage is 400 yards wide;. and is navigable for boats of a light draught for about 200 miles, at high water. About the head waters of this stream are found the best cotton lands in the state. The Gasconade comes into the Missouri below the Osage, near the town of Hermann, and is important for the supplies of fine plank and timber which it furnishes to the country below. The Maramec is a beautiful river, running through the mineral region, and flowing into the Mississippi, 18 miles below St. Louis. Further south are the rivers St. Francis and the White, with their branches. North of the Missouri we find Salt River flowing into the Mississippi; and the Chariton and the Grand, which empty into the Missouri. Propositions have been made for improving the Osage, Grand, Salt and Maramec; and it is expected that no long time will elapse before the desired improvements, at least in the Osage (cost, $204,600) and the Grand, ($19,787,) will be effected. Those proposed to be made in the former will, on estimate, save the people residing within the territory which it waters an annual aggregate of $329,594. Other rivers than those mentioned are of minor importance.

Chief Towns.—The oldest town in the state is St. Genevieve, on the west bank of the Mississippi, about 60 miles below St. Louis. It is interesting chiefly for its early history, and for its future prospects. At present it is much decayed, though beginning again to flourish. The old village, (*Le Vieux Village*,) now called the Big Field, (*Le Grand Champ*,) and distant about three miles from the present town, was settled about the year 1755. The original settlers were cultivators of the soil, traders in furs, peltries and lead, and *voyageurs*. Of the old village, nothing now remains. The new town was settled about 1785, the year of the great flood (*l' annee des grands eaux*,) by emigrants from Kaskaskia, in Illinois, and a portion of the inhabitants of the old town. About a year ago, the last survivor of the new town settlers, Jean Bapt. Valle, sen., died at an advanced age. The present town is located in the neighborhood of a

rich mining and agricultural country, and must in time enjoy considerable commerce. When the contemplated rail-road between it and the Iron Mountain shall have been finished, its prosperity will be insured. Marble and limestone abounds in its vicinity. Its sand is the best in the United States for the manufacture of glass, and Boston and Pittsburgh use it in large quantities in their manufactories. The village possesses, too, great advantages for manufacturing. Besides iron, there is deposited here for shipment all the lead, cobalt, and copper made in the neighboring counties of southeast Missouri.

New Madrid, another of the first settled towns in Missouri, was founded by Jaque Clamorgan, a Scotchman, holding office under the Spanish government, in the year 1788 or 1789. Its founders and first inhabitants were men fond of adventure, intelligent, and most of them possessed of comfortable means of living. They engaged in raising cotton, which, together with furs and peltries bought from the Indians, they exported. None of the old town is now in existence. Its fort, churches, cemeteries, and houses, have all been swept away by the encroachments of the Mississippi. In a few years no trace of the town, so noted for its sufferings during the earthquakes of 1811–12, will be discoverable by the inquiring stranger. The present town was laid out back of the old, in 1820. The location is, or rather will be, good, in a commercial point of view. The chief drawback from the advancement of the town is the vast region of swamp, or submerged land lying directly in its rear. That portion of the neighboring country which can be tilled, is rich and highly productive. When the proposed drainage of the surrounding districts shall have been completed, therefore, New-Madrid will awake to new life and energy. Its annual exports reach in value about $100,000.

The city of St. Louis, by far the largest in the state, and the largest west of the Mississippi, destined to be second only to New-Orleans in all the valley, was founded in 1664 by a company of merchants, who had an exclusive grant for carrying on commerce with the Indians on the Missouri. The city is situated on the Mississippi, on the first bluff, 20 miles below the mouth of the Missouri; and is admirably located for carrying on commerce. It has access to a vast region of country: on the north by the Mississippi and the Illinois, on the west by the Missouri, and on the southeast by the Ohio. The mighty Mississippi gives it an outlet to the ocean. Its trade surpasses that of any place on the river above New-Orleans. In 1810 its population was 1,600; in 1820, 4,598; in 1830, 6,694; in 1840, 16,496; in 1850, 77,465, of whom 2,616 were slaves. Capital invested in the city in 1850 amounted to $3,853,351; persons employed, 7,929; annual product, $13,908,577. Of the population, 40,414 were natives of foreign countries, of whom 23,774 were born in Germany. This emigrant population is one of the chief causes of the city's advance in wealth and prosperity. The bluff on which the city is built is composed of limestone, formed into two distinct banks: the first 20, the second 60 feet above high water. The city is thickly settled a mile-and-a-half along the river, but extends in all six-and-a-half miles by the curve of the river. Its breadth reaches back in all three

miles; but the thickly settled part only three-quarters of a mile. The houses are usually of neat construction, the most recent being built of brick, and some of stone quarried on the spot. The city contains 49 churches, valued at $1,213,500. Of these, 12 are Roman Catholic; 12 Methodist; 8 Presbyterian; 5 Episcopal; 5 Lutheran; 2 Baptist; 2 Unitarian; 2 Evangelical; 1 Boatmen's. There are, besides, two synagogues. There are within the city limits 44 common schools, with 2,847 pupils; 15 public [private] schools, with 2,378 pupils; 9 Roman Catholic, with 1356 pupils; a Catholic College with 250 pupils; and two Medical Colleges, with 14 professors and 262 students. The trade of St. Louis is, of course, extensive and increasing. Of the principal articles of trade, there were received at that point during the year 1850, 60,862 bales of hemp; 573,502 pigs of lead; 1,792,074 bushels of wheat; 325,070 barrels of flour; 101,562 barrels of pork; and 9,055 hogsheads of tobacco. The number of steamboat arrivals during the same year, was 2,599. The amount of lumber received and manufactured into shingles, laths, and staves, was 29,676,099 feet.

Among the other towns in the state may be mentioned Jefferson City, on the Missouri, just above the mouth of the Osage, distinguished only as being the seat of government. Boonville, on the Missouri, above Jefferson City, in Cooper County, was settled by Daniel Boone, of Kentucky. Glasgow, in Howard, laid out in 1836, contains now 1,000 inhabitants, and is flourishing in its commerce. Lexington, in Lafayette, also on the Missouri, is a thriving place, situated in a rich region, and containing about 2,500 inhabitants. Weston, in Platte, on the same river, is a flourishing place. Independence, in Jackson, is the starting point of the Santa Fe trading caravan. St. Charles, near the mouth of the Missouri, is the most important town on that river. Potosi, in the mining district, is on the increase. Herculaneum is the principal place of deposit for lead from the mines. Cape Girardeau, on the Mississippi, below St. Genevieve, has a fine harbor, and is the port of a flourishing region in the rear. Louisiana, Clarkesville, and Hannibal, are most important landing places on the Mississippi, above St. Louis. Palmyra, lying back of Hannibal, was once a thriving village, but afterwards became much decayed. It is now again flourishing, containing about 2,000 inhabitants.

Mineral Resources.—The mineral region of Missouri occupies an area of from seventeen to eighteen millions of acres, an extent of country greater than New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Delaware united. It was described as early as 1718, on a French chart, as *un pays plein de mines*, a country full of mines. The elevation of the district above the sea varies from 600 to 1200 feet. Its temperature is not as variable as that of other parts of the state; its climate is salubrious, and it includes much valuable agricultural land. No one of the mining districts of Europe affords such facilities for support to its population; and yet the Hartz Mountains, with an area of 300,000 acres, sustain 60,000 inhabitants; the Erzgebirge of Saxony, with a million and a half of acres, one

half a million; Cornwall in England, with 760,000 acres, 300,000 inhabitants. Populated in the ratio of the Erzgebirge, the mineral region of Missouri would contain 6,000,000 of souls. Excepting gold and platina, most of the important and useful metals and ores are known to exist in Missouri. The following minerals, metallic and non-metallic, arranged here according to their intrinsic value, have been found within its limits: lead, iron, copper, cobalt, silver, nickel, zinc and calamine, manganese and wadd, coal, rock-salt, barytes, sand and quartz, carbonate and sulphate of lime, alumine and potters' clay, fullers' earth, variegated marble and oolite, saltpetre, antimony, tin, tungstate of iron and lead, diamonds, chalcedony and feldspar. To these, others might be added.

The *lead* mines of this state have been wrought from the earliest period of its settlement; but since 1827 the production of the metal has scarcely increased, many miners having been drawn away by the reports respecting the mines of Galena, in Illinois. The lead is found as a sulphuret (called also *galena*) and as a carbonate, and no mine of it has yet been, or seems likely to be, exhausted. Zinc, in the form of calamine and blende, is found mixed with it in the upper mines; that is, in Potosi and its neighborhood. The lead contains six ounces of silver per ton. It is found in Cole, Franklin, Jefferson, Madison, St. Francois, St. Louis, Washington, and several other counties. The mines of Perry and Valle are the most productive. The La Motte mines also yield abundance of this as well as other metals. It was at this mine that the workmen were taught, only a few years ago, how to reduce the carbonate which they had hitherto cast aside as worthless. It yields 72 per cent. of pure metal. The metal from the upper mines commands a better price than that from the lower; but none of it is quite equal in market value to the lead of Illinois. The ores are all easily reduced; the carbonate by means of a blast furnace. The sulphuret of Potosi yields from 70 to 80 per cent.; that of La Motte, not over 66 per cent.

Iron, in the form of hematite, and the ochrey, the micaceous, and the red oxydes, is found in the greatest abundance. In this respect, and in facilities for the manufacture and transportation of the article, Missouri cannot be equalled by any other state of the Union. The metal is found throughout the whole mineral region, and extends even into the coal formation, which occupies the rest of the state. Her celebrated mountains of micaceous oxyde of iron, the Iron Mountain and the Pilot Knob, are almost inexhaustible. They are the eastern extreme of the Ozark Mountains, the range in the outskirts of which the mineral region is included, and are situated in St. Francois County, a few miles southeast of Potosi, and about forty miles from the town of St. Genevieve. The two peaks are about six miles apart. The more northerly of the summits, the Iron Mountain, is a mile and a half long, one mile broad, and 444 feet high. The whole top of the mountain is a solid sheet of iron, and one sees nothing but iron lumps as far as the eye can reach. The ore yields 60 per cent. of pig metal, which is deemed, in the market of St. Louis, superior to that of Tennessee. Edge-tools have been manufactured and forged from the crude ore. The Pilot Knob is larger than the Iron Mountain, being

not less than 1,500 feet high, and extending, some say, a mile from the base to its summit. This, however, is an erroneous statement. Dr. Feuchtwanger estimates the quantity of pig iron imbedded in the mountains at 600,000,000 of tons, enough to supply the world for more than a century. The mines of Elba, of Sweden, or of Norway, do not contain the same amount of metallic iron ore. The operation of smelting the ore is now carried on with diligence at the mountains, and the pig iron is transported in wagons, at the cost of one quarter of a cent a pound, to St. Genevieve. The contemplated railroad between the two points, will, when constructed, give a new impulse to the mining operations. It is only of late years that the iron mines of Missouri have been wrought; and even now the manufactories do not produce enough to supply the foundries of St. Louis, that city being obliged to import a large quantity of Scotch pig iron, an inferior article, for which as much again is paid as metal of the best quality can be produced for within the limits of the state.

Copper is, perhaps, destined to be the most valuable mineral production of Missouri. The ores of this metal are found throughout the mineral region, but chiefly to the south and west of the mine La Motte. The ore is of every variety, and usually very rich. It is found combined with iron, lead, and frequently manganese, cobalt and nickel. It is generally pyritous, but oxydes and carbonates are frequently found. A very rich mine, called Buckeye, of argentiferous copper, combined with cobalt and nickel, was discovered a few years since, about five miles south of the mine La Motte. A shaft has been sunk in it to the depth of one hundred feet, discovering large veins rich in ores. The ores appear to be, in general, a cement uniting angular fragments of lime rocks, forming a breccia; and much of it is easily removed by the pickaxe alone. Three-fourths of the ore yields more than 34 per cent. of metal. It is probable that the main lode of the deposit has not yet been reached. The ore as it comes up is worth $75 dollars a ton. As yet, regular systematic mining for copper has not begun in the state, except on a small scale in the vicinity of the two or three smelting establishments previously in operation. It is expected that copper mining will be carried in this state to depths rivalling those of the celebrated mines of Wales and Germany. The mines are considered more valuable than those on Lake Superior. Indications of extensive and heavy lodes of the metal have been traced for miles, situate, a great part of the distance, in public land, liable to entry at $1 25 an acre. The ore needs but little cleansing, and is often smelted in the condition in which it is thrown up from the mine.

Zinc ores, in the form of calamine and sulphuret, are often discovered in abundance in mining for lead. They are, as yet, deemed valueless, but will, no doubt, be turned to profitable use with the advance of metallurgic information.* *Manganese* ores are also very

* In commerce, zinc is often known under the name *spelter*. Being a cheap and light metal, and one which, after having been superficially oxydized, long resists the further action of air and water; it has been much used of late years as a substitute for lead in lining water cisterns and covering houses. It is employed, also, in the operation of transferring printing, called zincography.

abundant, and must in time be sought for with avidity.* *Cobalt* has become an object of exploration. It is usually found associated with nickel, in the form of the sulphuret or the black oxyde. An apparatus for the preparation of cobalt oxyde has been fitted up at the mine La Motte, and it is estimated that the tract will produce from three to five thousand pounds of the article per annum. The fact of the existence of this ore to any valuable extent, is only a very recent discovery.† *Nickel*, which, with cobalt, is the most valuable, intrinsically, of the metals, after silver, has not yet been extracted in any form to any considerable quantity.‡

Silver is not found in this state in mines, nor, is it likely, will be. But all the ores of lead contain it; many of them in quantities that will justify its extraction by the well-known and simple process of crystallization, practised successfully on the Missouri lead by capitalists in England. Three hundred and fifty pounds of pure silver were obtained from 1,000,000 lbs. of lead; 100 lbs. of the latter containing one half an ounce of the former. Some of the lead ore of Missouri, analyzed by Dr. King, was found to contain an amount of silver equal in value to the lead. *Tin* has been found near Caledonia, but not in sufficient quantities, it would seem, to justify working. *Gold* has not been discovered in Missouri. It will probably never be found in placers, but may be in combination with other metals.

In minerals of the non-metallic kind, Missouri abounds. The carboniferous *limestone* formation, on which St. Louis is built, and which extends throughout the northern division of the state, forms a beautiful and compact building material. Some of the layers abound in a species of coral, the stone from which presents a fine appearance when polished. Other layers furnish an excellent lime; and it is thought, by Dr. Prout, that some are sufficiently aluminous to make a good hydraulic cement. *Sandstones* are abundant, but are of too loose a texture and too coarse-grained to be used as a building material, though some species would answer very well for flagstones. The white sandstone of St. Genevieve makes superior glass. *Porphyries*, some of them having a red ground interspersed with crystals, and susceptible of a high polish, are numerous in Southern Missouri. They are well fitted for architectural and ornamental uses. *Syenite* is also found; but it is too coarse and loose of texture to answer building purposes.

Marbles are found in different parts of the state. They are usually

* Manganese, in the form of the *black oxyde*, (a compound containing one part of the metal and two of oxygen,) is extensively made use of as a source of oxygen, and is particularly valuable on account of the use made of it in decomposing common salt for the production of chlorine. Some of the proto-salts of the metal are employed in calico printing to produce brown colors, and occasionally as deoxydizing agents.

† The *oxyde of cobalt* is nearly black; but when existing as a hydrate, or when largely diluted by fusion with glass or borax, it produces its well known blue color. This color being permanent at very high temperatures, this oxyde is an invaluable article in the manufacture of porcelain and pottery, all the blue colors of which are derived from it. Fused with glass, it imparts a blue tint without impairing its transparency.

‡ Since the commencement of the manufacture of German silver (argentan), nickel has become an article of considerable commercial importance. It is most usually found in combination with the ores of cobalt. Its separation is a complicated process.

of a highly crystalline character, and traversed, sometimes, by veins of different colors, which impart to the marble a beautiful appearance. Several varieties are found in the vicinity of Pilot Knob Mountain. *Gypsum*, or sulphate of lime, from which plaster of Paris is made by heating the gypsum, has been discovered in Jackson county, extending in a regular layer, some distance along the bank of the Missouri. It may prove very valuable in agriculture. *Saltpetre* is known to exist in caverns on the banks of the Maramec, Current, and Gasconade. *Sulphate of baryta*, or heavy spar, is found in the lead diggings.

Coal exists in abundance in the northern part of the state. It is in general what is called bituminous coal. At Cote Sans Dessein, however, it assumes the form of cannel coal, a variety which contains less bitumen and more carbon than the other. It has been discovered at several distinct points in Cole and Callaway counties, and as high as 40 miles upon the Osage. Some of its layers are of a great thickness. On distillation, this coal furnishes an excellent coke, and gives out gas of a fine illuminating power. It burns with a bright and copious flame, and leaves but little ashes. Being destitute of sulphur, it is well adapted to furnaces and manufacturing purposes.

Clays, useful for economical purposes, are found in different parts of Missouri. The subsoil of the region around St. Louis, abounding as it does in oxyde of iron and alumina, makes brick of a very handsome red tint and smooth texture. It is fitted, too, for the manufacture of pottery. Variegated clays are found in the same vicinity. Kaslin (the Chinese name for porcelain clay) and pipe clays, of which porcelain and earthenware may be made, have been discovered near Caledonia and near Cape Girardeau. Delftware is manufactured in St. Louis from clay obtained near Commerce, in Scott county.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—Missouri is far in the rear of other newly settled states, as regards works of internal improvement. There were in the state, at the beginning of 1850, five Macadamized roads, commencing at the city of St. Louis, neither of which, however, were in use more than a few miles beyond the city limits; a rail-road in progress of construction from Independence to the Missouri River, a distance of about three miles; and certain improvements had been made on the Osage River, at a cost of about $18,570. Common roads and bridges excepted, these were all the public improvements made up to 1850, in the state. Charters for sundry rail-roads,—one running from Palmyra to the Mississippi, one from Hannibal to St. Josephs, one from Independence to White River, one from Alexandria to St. Francisville, in Clark County, and another from Lexington, Lafayette County, to the Mississippi,—have been obtained from the legislature; but it is probable that no further steps will be taken for some time towards constructing at least the second, third, and fifth mentioned roads. The obtaining a charter has been the only noteworthy event in the history of most rail-road enterprises in Missouri. We have learned by verbal communication, that a plank road is being constructed, in lieu of the proposed rail-road from St. Genevieve to the Iron Mountain. The work is being carried

on with zeal. Measures are being taken also for the construction of a plank road from Cape Girardeau to Jackson. The amount of $30,000 has been subscribed for the purpose. The work has been commenced.

Manufacturing and mining are in advance of internal improvements. The amount invested in both would not, it is thought, have exceeded, in 1850, $2,000,000. Few states possess more manufacturing facilities than Missouri; but, as yet, only a few factories are in operation. In 1840, there were in the state, according to the census, 9 woolen manufactories: 6 in Calloway, and 3 in Pike, with 13 workmen, a capital of $5,100, and goods produced to the value of $13,750. There are no cotton or silk manufactories. Home-made cotton goods, of family wearing, amounted in value to $1,149,544. Several bale rope and bagging factories were in operation on the Missouri, and two in St. Louis.* The statistics of 1840 show that the lumber trade of that year produced $70,355; and that there were sold 196,032 horses and mules, 433,875 neat cattle, 348,018 sheep, 1,271,161 swine, and poultry to the value of $270,647. Since that time all these articles of trade have increased in yearly quantity; as also the agricultural products of the state. We have no means at present of ascertaining the precise increase.

Population.—From 1848 to 1850 the state increased 93,936 souls, or nearly sixteen per cent. in population, notwithstanding the large emigration to California. The ratio of increase of the whites and that of the slave is nearly exactly the same. In the 100 counties of the state there resided, in 1848, 588,971 people; in 1850, 682,907; of whom 595,140 were free, and 87,769 slaves. Next to St. Louis County, which contained 105,064, Platte County, containing 16,929, had the greatest number of inhabitants.

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* The subjoined extract, from the message of Gov. Edwards, for 1846, sets forth the principal supposed causes which retard the advancement, as well as those which tend to promote the establishment, of manufactures in Missouri:

"The establishment of manufactories is attended with its difficulties. To carry them on very successfully, large investments and a superior population are required. We are not without capital, but the high rate of interest, and the many supposed profitable investments for money which have heretofore existed, have prevented the appropriation of funds to the erection of manufacturing establishments. If the rate of interest were lower, capital would be profitably invested in manufactories to a considerable extent. The tariff, also, retards the establishment of manufactories in our state, whether it be a tariff for protection, or a tariff for revenue, for all tariffs for revenue are tariffs for protection to a greater or less extent; but a high tariff tends more to prevent the establishment of manufactories in our state, than a low one, being a protection to the eastern manufacturer. The eastern manufacturer contends that he cannot succeed without protection against his foreign competitor. Our interior position, and our remoteness from the principal ports of entry, gives the manufacturer in this country a protection which no tariff can immediately affect. If, then, the eastern manufacturer was but lightly protected, or not protected at all, he would find it profitable to remove his capital, and to invest it in manufactures in the West, where nature would always protect him against the foreign competitor. No country can manufacture cheaper than our state. We have all the necessary ingredients at the lowest prices. We have the real estate, the water power, the ore to make the iron to make the machinery, the manual labor, the provisions to support the hands, the raw material, the flax, hemp, and wool of our own production, and the cotton in exchange for our wheat, corn and tobacco, hogs, horses, cattle and mules; and these ingredients we have, taken together, cheaper than any other country on earth. Even our manual labor is at the lowest price. But, as before observed, to manufacture very successfully, a superior population is required. This we can soon have by fostering the common school, and developing the genius and mechanical ingenuity of the youth of our country."

EDUCATION.—The state supports common schools, which seem to be working well. It contains, beside these and private schools and academies, five colleges: the University of St. Louis, a Roman Catholic Institution, located in St. Louis, and founded in 1829; St. Mary's College, at Barrens, also Catholic, founded in 1830; Marion College, at New Palmyra, founded in 1831; St. Charles College, Methodist, at St. Charles, founded in 1839; Fayette College, at Fayette; and Missouri University, at Columbia, founded in 1840. They could number in all, in 1840, about 500 students. The University of Missouri had, in 1850, 154 medical students; 6 seniors; 13 juniors; 10 sophomores; 21 freshmen; and 30 in the preparatory department. The President is Rev. James Shannon, A. M.: the professors are, W. W. Hudson, A. M., Math., Nat. Philos. and Astronomy; E. H. Leffingwell, A. M., Chem., Mineral. and Geology; R. F. Barrett, M. D., Physiol. and Mat. Medica; J. M. McDonell, M. D., Anat. and Surgery; J. S. Moore, M. D., Theory and Prac. of Medicine; R. S. Thomas, A. M., Metaph., Rhet., and Logic; G. H. Matthews, A. M., Anc. Languages; John B. Thompson, M. D., Pathol. and Clin. Medicine; R. A. Grant, A. M., tutor of Mathematics; W. C. Shields, A. B., tutor of Languages; J. S. Moore, M. D., Dean of Med. Faculty; I. J. Hodgen, M. D., Demonst. of Anatomy; R. S. Thomas, A. M., Librarian.

In 1840 the Methodists had 51 traveling preachers in the state; the Baptists, 86 ministers and 146 churches; the Presbyterians, 17 ministers and 33 churches; the Roman Catholics, one bishop and 30 priests; the Episcopalians, three ministers.

ART. VI.—INTERIOR VALLEY OF NORTH AMERICA.*

BOUNDARIES AND PHYSICAL APPEARANCE OF THE VALLEY—THE SOUTHERN HYDROGRAPHICAL BASIN—CLIMATE OF THE VALLEY—PLANTS AND ANIMALS—POPULATION, FOOD, HABITS, &C. &C.

One of the most useful books, recently published in this country, is the work of Dr. Drake, on the Principal Diseases of our Interior Valley. Its prime object is to detail the ætiology,† pathology, and treatment of the diseases prevalent in that valley. Preliminary to the direct consideration of the subject-matter, the author gives a care-

* Systematic Treatise, Historical, Etiological, and Practical, on the Principal Diseases of the Interior Valley of North America, as they appear in the Caucasian, African, Indian, and Esquimaux Varieties, and its Population, by Daniel Drake, M. D.; Cincinnati, 1850. Vol. 1, pp. 878.

† It is a matter of regret that scientific writers, when introducing new technical terms into their vocabulary, are not always careful to write them etymologically. A correct orthography will often save a reference to the lexicon for the signification.

The incorrect spelling, *etiology*, gives rise, moreover, to an almost universally incorrect pronunciation. Thus, instead of *e—tiology* (the *e* sounding like e in *me*,) every one not well versed in Greek will infallibly say *et—iology*, (the *e* sounding as e in *met*). Webster, with not unusual inconsistency, gives the word in two places, under *æt*, and under *et*; but his division of the syllable is, in both cases, correct.

ful and lengthy sketch, geological, hydrographical, climatic, physiological, and social, of the Interior Valley; which, apart from its usefulness to the practical physician and medical student, is rich with matter highly interesting to the historian, geologist, meteorologist, and all who delight in the discoveries of science. Unlike most books, this has a permanent and increasing value. Its true worth will only be known hereafter. It is, in short, a "κτῆμα εἰς ἀεί." The present article is intended as a review, or rather brief condensation of the preliminary sketch, which occupies much the larger part of the volume, being 701 pages in length. The more strictly medical portion is not well fitted for treatment in the pages of this periodical; and it deserves, too, and will no doubt abundantly receive, the consideration of writers much better acquainted than ourself with the entire circle of diseases and their ætiology.* In describing the Interior Valley we shall follow substantially the order adopted by Dr. Drake, as upon the whole the most natural and convenient. In a treatise so brief, we can have little more to do than condense the subject-matter of the leading topics which he discusses, referring but little, if in any respect, to the observations of other writers, and indulging not at all in original speculations. In accordance with this plan, we proceed to treat of the

BOUNDARIES AND PHYSICAL APPEARANCE OF THE INTERIOR VALLEY.

This region extends, on the north and south, from the tropic of Cancer (lat. 23° 28′ N.) to the north polar circle, the whole length of the north temperate zone; on the east and west, from the Appala-

* I cannot omit mentioning here the very able review of Dr. Drake's work by my friend and fellow-citizen, Bennet Dowler, M. D., of European as well as American reputation as an original investigator. He says: "Dr. Drake's book is unrivalled as an elegant and learned summary of the topographical, social, and vital physics of the interior valley of North America. But he leaves the great problem still to be solved, namely, the invariable connections between the physical agents and the special diseases of localities. The great desideratum which connects, as cause and effect, the meteorology, the hydrography and general topography of a delta, a basin, a plain, a lake, a river, a swamp, a mountain, and a country, with the maladies for population, is still unsupplied." (P. 5). Dr. Drake's few leading generalizations on the ætiology of Autumnal Fever, (the only disease specially treated in the published volume,) which he calls "unquestionable facts," are thus pointedly dissented from by the reviewer: "That these conclusions are in accordance with the almost universal opinion of medical men, cannot be denied; but, with the exception of the influence of temperature, every one of them may be regarded as hypothetical, nay, scarcely reconcilable with established facts, which European, American, African, Asian and Oceanic valleys and mountains supply abundantly." (P. 14). Now, upon the whole question of ætiology, there can, I conceive, be no doubt, *a priori*, that topographical, meteorological, climatic and social influences, tend to produce and to modify diseases in general; but it is, in the first place, hard to determine, precisely, what conditions, topographical, &c., actually exist; and, in the next place, it is very difficult, in the present imperfect state of ætiological science, to discover what subordinate, modifying, and even transforming agents of a chemical or other character are also at work in the same localities; and next to impossible, even when all efficient causes are known, to calculate the precise effect of the whole operating in combination. Many years of careful observation and experiment on the diseases of the valley must yet elapse, before we can ascertain their ætiology. Towards accomplishing this end, Dr. Drake's work is by far the most valuable yet published. To its high worth Dr. Dowler bears testimony in several places in his review. "The statesman," says he, "the geographer, the geologist, and the civil historian, will dispute with the pathologist for the right to this work. . . . . To all classes it will be interesting." (P. 5.) With this opinion my own entirely concurs.

chian to the Rocky Mountains, widening as one passes from south to north. Supposing 8,000,000 of square miles to be the area of North America, the valley contains 6,000,000. The northern half is almost uninhabitable; and of the remaining 3,000,000 square miles, only one-third is as yet inhabited, and that but sparsely, by a civilized population. The western boundary of the valley is the Rocky Mountains, which are composed of many chains united by offsets, and run northwest to the Polar Sea. The range varies in height from 10,000 to 14,000 feet above the level of the ocean; and is distant, on an average, about 10° of longitude from the Pacific. The vast inclined plane on the east of the range is 5,000 or 6,000 feet lower than the mountain at the point of recession from the range. Upon this plain are found several tracts of high table land, either projecting from the mountains, or insulated; of which the principal are the Sweetwater Mountains and Black Hills, the *Llano Estacado*, the Ozark Mountain, and the *Coteau des Prairies*. The Appalachian Mountains form the eastern boundary, which run northeasterly, at an average elevation about one fourth of that reached by the chain on the western margin. The plain which inclines from the Appalachian Mountains to the trough of the valley, is much narrower than that running from the mountain range on the other side. It does not, like it, present elevated ranges of table land, but it is in general more rugged. Nor does the Appalachian chain, like the Rocky Mountains, extend to the Polar Sea, but is interrupted by the lakes and the river St. Lawrence, and finally disappears before it reaches the coast of Labrador. The northern part of the valley is an immense flat, stretching across from the Rocky Mountains to the Labrador coast, deeply indented in many places by the Northern Ocean.

On the north side of the valley lies Hudson's Bay; on the south, the Gulf of Mexico; both penetrating deeply into the land, and each a reservoir of many large rivers, which originate in the centre of this region. Lakes are seldom found in the southwestern part of the valley, but are numerous in the more northern portion. Deserving of particular notice is that remarkable chain which, commencing with Great Bear Lake in the northeast corner of the valley, (lon. 127°,) runs southerly as far as Lake Erie, (lat. 40°, lon. 80°,) and then northeasterly into the river St. Lawrence, through which the waters of nearly the whole series are discharged into the Atlantic. This is the longest chain of lakes in the world. The valley abounds in rivers, on which are situated our largest cities, and between which, in the bottom lands, resides the densest rural population. These rivers have, severally, hydrographical axes, or centres, in which they originate, and by which they are divided into as many distinct groups as there are distinct centres. Of these axes, some lie wholly within the valley; others among the mountains on its eastern and western margins. Those within the valley are: 1. The region west of Lake Superior, (mean lat. 47°, mean lon. 95°,) whose average elevation is 1,500 feet, and from which rivers flow in three different directions. These are, the Mississippi, running southeast through the central trough of the

valley; the St. Lawrence, known first as the St. Louis, then by other names, until it flows from Lake Ontario northeasterly into the Gulf of St. Lawrence; the Red River of the north, which flows northward under various titles for 1,500 miles, and empties at last into Hudson's Bay. 2. The country west of Lake Michigan (mean lat. 45°, lon. 89° to 92°,) which axis, however, is altogether subordinate to the preceding. Its rivers run mostly into the Mississippi; the rest into the lakes. 3. On the other side of the same lake there is another centre, of from five to 1,100 feet elevation, from which streams flow west, north and east. 4. The region occupied by Ohio and Indiana, of greatest elevation in its eastern part, (1,100 feet,) but abounding most in rivers in its western. The waters of this axis flow partly into the lakes and partly into the Ohio. Of the former character the principal streams are, the St. Joseph, Maumee, Sandusky, Cuyahoga, and Grand; of the latter, the chief are the Kankakee, (true head of the Illinois,) Wabash, Great Miami, Scioto, Muskingum, and Big Beaver. 5. Far to the south are the highlands of Alabama and Mississippi, from which centres short tributaries of the Tennessee flow north; to the south are the Yazoo and Big Black, flowing into the Mississippi; the Pearl and Pascagoula into the Gulf of Mexico, and the Tombigbee and Black Warrior flowing into the Alabama, and finally into the same gulf. 6. In the northern part of Texas, a hilly axis, whence flow the Sabine, Trinity, Brazos, Colorado and Nueces, into the Mexican Gulf. 7. The Ozark Mountains, whence descend various tributaries of the Arkansas and of the Missouri; and the Maramac, St. Francis, White, and Washita, (through the Red,) affluents of the Mississippi. 8. The Black Hills in Missouri Territory, from which all the eastern streams empty into the Missouri directly, and the western mediately by its chief branch, the Yellow Stone. 9. The water table far north, between Hudson's Bay and the lakes, and the St. Lawrence, from which streams descend to the north and to the south. 10. The sterile region still farther to the north and west, east of Great Bear Lake, on the borders of the frigid zone, from which the water is shed from the one side into Great Slave Lake, from the other into the Polar Sea.

The hydrographical axes, or centres, which exist in the western mountain border of the valley, are the two following: 1. The northern Rocky Mountain axis, (mean lat. 51°, mean lon. 115°,) of from ten to 12,000 feet elevation, and the origin of the largest rivers on the continent. It sends down from its west side to the Pacific, Frazer River and the north fork of the Oregon, (Clarke); from its east side, the streams composing the Mackenzie, which empties into the Polar Sea, the head waters of Saskatchawan, and the Maria, the northern branch of the Missouri. 2. The Southern Rocky Mountain axis, (mean lat. 41°, mean lon. 107°,) with an average elevation of 11,000 feet. From the western side it sends down the south fork of the Oregon, (Lewis,) and the Rio Colorado, which latter flows into the Gulf of California. On its east side originate the southern branches of Big Horn, the Platte, and Kansas, tributaries of the Missouri, Arkan-

sas and Red, which flow into the Mississippi; the Rio del Norte emptying into the Mexican Gulf.

The hydrographical axes of the eastern mountain border are these: 1. The elevated region of the White and Green mountains, from which streams flow, on the north and west, into the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain; on the south, the St. John, Penobscot, Kennebec, and Connecticut, into the Atlantic. 2. The axis between the lakes Ontario and Champlain, from which a number of rivers, chiefly small, flow in all directions. Of these, the chief is the Hudson. 3. The centre lying in New-York and Pennsylvania, of an average height of 1,800 feet. From this proceeds, on the north, the Genesee and the Oswego; on the east, the western branches of the Susquehannah; on the southwest, the head-waters of the Alleghany. 4. The region in Virginia, between lat. 38° and 39°, and lon. 79° and 80°, of a mean elevation of 2,000 feet. On the east it sends down the Potomac and James; on the north, the Monongahela; on the southwest, the Greenbrier, a branch of the Kanawha. 5. The elevated region, (3,000 feet,) situated mainly in North Carolina, but extending into S. W. Virginia, the northern parts of South Carolina and Georgia, and the eastern portion of Tennessee (mean lat. 36°, mean lon. 82°); from which rivers radiate from the east to the northwest through three quarters of a circle. From the east and south it throws off the Roanoke, Cape Fear, Gadkin, the tributaries of the Santee, and the Savannah. On its west side originate the Kanawha, Big Sandy, Kentucky, Cumberland, Tennessee, Chattahoochie and Alabama. Rising in the outlines and hill lands on the east side, we have the Pedee and Altamana; on the west, or valley side, the Guyandotte, Licking, and Green.—From these seventeen hydrographical centres proceed nearly all the rivers of North America.

The interior of the valley is traversed by a deep, winding depression, extending from the Mexican Gulf to Hudson's Bay. From either side of this trough arises an inclined plane, each growing more elevated as it approaches its mountain boundary. That on the east is considerably smaller than the western. The Mississippi traverses this trough, or axis, from the Gulf to St. Peter's River (lat 44° 52′), whence it follows the course of that stream to Big Stone Lake, passes thence through Lake Traverse and along Swan Creek and Red River to Lake Winnipeg, and thence along Nelson River to Hudson's Bay, (lat. 57°). The axis is synclival, that is, it has a dip in two different directions, to the south and to the north. Its culminating point is the small and narrow tract, (three miles wide,) situate between the lakes Big Stone and Traverse, the elevation of which is about 975 feet. From Big Stone Lake the axis declines to the Mexican Gulf at the rate of twelve inches for every minute of latitude. From Lake Traverse it dips northward but slightly until it reaches Lake Winnipeg, (elevation 750 feet,) whence it falls precipitously to Hudson's Bay. The line of culmination crossing the synclinal axis between Big Stone and Traverse Lakes, extends to the Rocky Mountains on the west, (lat. 49°,) and on the east to Lake Superior, which is set, so to speak, in its eastern extremity.

From the region west of Lake Superior a new culminating ridge begins, running about southeast, nearly at right angles with the last mentioned, around the head of Lake Michigan, until it reaches lat. 41°, whence it proceeds northeast to the northern sources of the Alleghany, (lat. 42° 15′, lon. 78° 30′,) in New-York. From the northern side of this ridge the waters are poured partly into Hudson's Bay by the Red River, but mostly into the Gulf of St. Lawrence by the river St. Louis, the lake chain, and their aqueduct, the river St. Lawrence. The waters running from its southern side are discharged by the Mississippi into the Gulf of Mexico. To this culminating ridge there is a corresponding synclinal axis, which extends from Lake Superior along the lake chain and the St. Lawrence to the gulf of that name, somewhat at right angles to the axis already described. The two axes once had extensive water communication, especially by the river Illinois, along which canoes have passed in high water from one trough to the other. Thus we have formed by the axes, culminating ridges and mountains which have been described, three distinct hydrographical basins. The first, constituting one-third of the whole, is bounded on the north by the culminating ridges already spoken of, on the west by the Rocky Mountains, on the east by the Alleghanies, (Appalachian mountains,) and on the south by the Gulf of Mexico, into which all its superfluous waters are discharged. It is usually known as the *Valley of the Mississippi;* but as that river does not drain the whole of the southern part of the basin, (viz: Texas, Eastern Mexico, East Mississippi, South Alabama, West Georgia, West Florida,) it may be more appropriately called the *Southern* or *Mexican Basin.* The second basin receives the name *St. Lawrence*, because that river conveys all its waters to the ocean. The third is the *Hudson Basin*, extending some twenty degrees in latitude, and lying between 70° and 115° of west longitude. A fourth basin, whose water-sheds have not yet been fully described, includes the whole northern sea-coast from Baffin's Bay to the Rocky Mountains, and is denominated the *Polar Basin.* Of these four hydrographical basins, into which the interior valley is divided, the first, or southern, is, on many accounts, the most interesting.

The geological character of the valley is striking. The soil, or earthy covering of the country, is composed naturally of the disintegrated and decomposed subjacent rocks, and would always be such in the main, were the decomposed materials kept in the place where they are formed. This, however, cannot be; for the rains are constantly washing down this substance, *alluvion*, as it is called, from the hills into the valleys, whence it is borne along by streams, and gradually deposited in beds, forming alluvial grounds or bottom lands. Owing to the necessary mixture of materials of a vastly different mineralogical and organic composition, these alluvial grounds form an extremely complicated system. The system is, moreover, so extensive, on account of the vast number of agencies at work in its formation, that every part of the valley may be traversed from north to south, or from sea to sea, without leaving them, except to cross the streams by which they have been deposited.

In the rear of these alluvial bottoms are found, along many rivers,

higher deposits of transported materials of less extent than the bottom lands, but evidently made by rivers much deeper and broader than any now existing. Closely related to these formations are the deposits on the general surface of the country, which extend from the sea of the south to an elevation of 1,500 feet on the mountain slopes and higher parts of the valley plain. They vary in depth from a few feet to 100 or more, and are composed of water-worn materials undeniably brought down from the north. These deposits are known as *diluvion*, drift, or post-tertiary. Co-extensive with them are found immense bowlders of granite and other primitive rocks lying at great distances from their parent strata, which were most probably transported, at a remote period, from the north, while imbedded in blocks of floating ice.

A farther description of the geological character of the valley can best be given in the words of Dr. Drake himself: "We must now penetrate the loose, upper coverings, and briefly indicate the nature of the strata below. In doing this, if we begin, as in the study of our physical geography, at the Gulf of Mexico, and proceed up the valley, along its synclinal axis, we shall find that different rocks successively crop out, each to constitute the surface for a certain space, and then to be succeeded by a deeper, which has emerged from beneath it. We shall also find that we pass progressively from the very newest to the oldest; though all the formations which lie between those extremes, in all countries, may not be met with. Thus, around the Gulf of Mexico, we begin on broad and deep alluvial deposits; then rise on diluvial or post-tertiary, and then on tertiary. To these, in southern Alabama and Mississippi, succeeds a cretaceous deposit, extending into west Tennessee, followed by the coal formations of Illinois and Missouri; then, advancing, we arrive in northern Illinois and Wisconsin, upon the Devonian shales and sandstones which underlie the coal basin; then, upon the silurian or transition limestones, sandstones and slates; and lastly, upon granite and other primitive rocks, which stretch northerly from Lake Superior to the Polar Sea. To the east and west of the line supposed to have been traveled over, most of these formations spread out with great regularity and amplitude. Thus, there is a geological. not less than a geographical, unity in the Interior Valley. Not the unity of a single formation, existing everywhere, but the unity of one system of formations, deposited on a scale of vast extent, and subsequently subjected to the same influences, whether conservative or destructive. In no other country, over an equal area, is the geological structure so simple and uniform; in no other does it so decidedly constitute the whole into one natural region.

"It is an obvious truth, that these formations have undergone but few disruptions from any force acting beneath. The Ozark Hills, of primitive rock, in Arkansas and Missouri, have, it is true, been pushed up through the secondary; and, in the former state, there are some volcanic appearances, in the midst of which we find the hot springs of Washita; still further, the great earthquakes of 1811 had their focus in the same quarter. But the whole region is of insignificant extent,

compared with the entire valley, which elsewhere shows scarcely a vestige of volcanic action. If, however, the rock formations of the interior of the continent still lie in their original position, all that were deposited are not here now. Our best geologists have come to the conclusion that much has been washed away; that vast submarine currents have swept the continent from north to south; scooped out or steepened the valley by cutting down its strata; produced the general levelness of its surface, and finally left upon it the primitive bowlders and other drift or post-tertiary deposits which have been described."

The Southern Hydrographical Basin.—Our limits preclude us from giving more than a very brief skeleton of this portion of Dr. Drake's book. The amount of information on the various topics discussed, which he has accumulated from numerous sources as well as personal observation, and his generally logical deductions from a generalization of the same, impart to this division of his work a peculiar value. The nature of the subject first leads to the consideration of the Gulf of Mexico, the position of which, its depth, currents, temperature, tides, inundations and coasts, are successively treated. Next comes the special topography of the Mexican coasts, of which we should like, had we room, to present a short sketch, especially of that elaborate part relating to the delta of the Mississippi and its neighboring localities. Above its delta, as high up as the mouth of the Missouri, there lies on each side of the Mississippi a series of low alluvial lands, which are divided into four distinct bottoms: the Tensas, the Yazoo, the St. Francis, and the American. Above the last commences the region described as the Upper Mississippi. The St. Francis bottom is terminated about thirty miles above Cairo by approaching rocky highlands. The alluvial region below is the most extensive of the kind in America, having an area of about 20,000 square miles. It extends from north to south, in a straight line, a distance of 400 miles, but more than 900, reckoning by the course of the river. The major part of these bottom lands are subject to annual overflows, from which, however, they may be, and at some future time will be, reclaimed, by the intelligent application of scientific principles.

Of the country lying between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, not much, comparatively, is known, and the larger part of it is still a wilderness. It possesses, however, not a few claims to the attention of the naturalist, and is destined, in the course of time, to exercise a weighty influence upon the affairs of this republic.

A portion of East Louisiana, all Mississippi, nearly the whole of Alabama and West Florida, and West Georgia, lying east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio basin, constitute another region of peculiar geological and hydrographical character. Its northeast portion, containing the extreme outlines of the Appalachian mountain range, is mountainous or hilly. The mountains in Georgia and East Alabama are composed of primitive rocks; those further west, of the older secondary limestones, and of sandstones and shales belonging to the coal formations. Coal appears on the surface at certain points

of the Black Warrior and the Catawba. South and west of these occurs the most extensive cretaceous formation yet discovered in North America. In the north this formation is hilly; to the south appear frequent and extensive plains. The rivers of this part of the region are subject to inundation. South of the cretaceous formations are tertiary, post-tertiary, diluvial and alluvial deposits, which reach to the Gulf of Mexico. These deposits are even less consolidated than the cretaceous, which latter are friable in texture, of miscellaneous composition, and contain organic remains.

Another, and, in many respects, the most important hydrographical region of the southern third of the valley, is what is felicitously called the Ohio Basin. The central states of this basin are Kentucky and Ohio, which, however, do not lie wholly within it. It includes, also, the most of Tennessee, the north end of Alabama, the N. W. corner of Alabama, the west of North Carolina, western Virginia, the west of Pennsylvania, part of the S. W. corner of New-York, Indiana, and half of Illinois. Its elevation, not reckoning mountains, is more than double (700 to 1,000 feet) that of the regions already described. Some of its mountains rise from 2,500 to 5,000 feet. South of the Ohio the surface is ridgy, and to the east mountainous. In the northwest are tracts of level land resembling, in some respects, the plains of Alabama. Near the mouths of the Ohio and Tennessee are found cretaceous deposits, similar to those of the last described region. Everywhere else, at the surface, the geological formations are older. In the west, south, and east of the region, are extensive coal deposits, and their accompanying sandstones, shales and limestone. Devonian sandstones and shales, of an older date, and also silurian limestone, still older, exhibit themselves in the central part. These rocks are hardened, and the streams cutting through them flow in narrow ravines, except among the deep and extensive diluvial deposits of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The waters of this are conveyed to the Mississippi by the Ohio. This latter river runs sluggishly and in a wide channel, from the mouth of the Tennessee to its own. Above the Tennessee, as far up as the mountains, its banks are more elevated, two terraces of earth being frequently seen, and sometimes three. The lowest bottoms are argillaceous, with a deep soil. The second and third terraces consist of bowlders, pebbles, gravel and sand, over which is a stratum of loam, above which again is spread a thin layer of soil. The bowlders are composed of fragments of every kind of rock yet discovered east, northeast, and north of the Ohio; and they grow larger as one ascends northward. Organic remains are found in all three terraces, imbedded in a tenacious blue clay. Back of the terraces, at an average distance of one mile from the river, a line of hills, about 400 feet high, runs parallel with the stream for 600 miles, where they join the out-crops of the Appalachian coal formation.

The remainder of the Southern Basin is a narrow belt of land, extending 10° of latitude along the east bank of the Mississippi from the mouth of the Ohio. Its southern half lies in Illinois; its northern, in Wisconsin. The general aspect of the region is rolling, but prairies abound in all parts. The southern portion has an elevation of about

800 feet; the northern reaches a height of from 1,500 to 1,800 feet. In the south is the Illinois coal formation; towards the north the older rocks appear, and finally the primitive strata near the sources of the Mississippi.

The remaining three great hydrographical basins of the Interior Valley are quite different in their configuration and general character from that of which we have just given an imperfect, yet, as far as it goes, a correct outline. These three, want of space compels us to pass in silence.

Climate of the Valley.—The axis of the valley runs nearly in the same meridian from the torrid to the frigid zone; and, therefore, it presents every modification which is the effect of the sun's rays in various latitudes. But, though that luminary is the prime cause of all climatic phenomena, its influence is not always immediately asserted. Acting on continents and seas, it imparts heat to the atmosphere in very unequal degrees, affecting its statical equilibrium, and thereby producing winds which in their turn re-act upon the temperature of the atmosphere. Climate is affected by the proportion of watery surface existing in a country; for this vapor is generated and absorbed by the air, which, of course, becomes damper in consequence. Now, in the Southern Basin, the neighborhood of the gulf and the delta and trough of the Mississippi are almost the only portions of the surface constantly, or occasionally, covered with water. Except in these portions, then, the surface of the region is but little productive of vapor. The contrary is the fact with regard to the St. Lawrence Basin, which abounds in lakes, as do also the basins situate farther to the north. Forests, by intercepting the sun's rays, retard the heating of the earth's surface by day, and at night diminish the radiation of heat. They lessen, too, the velocity of winds. They possess, therefore, a decided climatic influence. The eastern side of the Southern Basin is much better furnished with forests than the western, which abounds in prairies. The St. Lawrence Basin is generally wooded; the other two have small trees with a limited foliage.

Mountains, again, by giving direction to some winds, modifying some, and cutting off others, exercise an important influence on climate. Thus, the Appalachian chain gives their course to certain winds; and, when an easterly breeze prevails, reduces its temperature and condenses its moisture. Hence, in the centre of the valley, a southeast wind is always colder than one from the southwest. The mountains on the west, however, have even a more direct influence on the climate of the valley. In the extreme south the winds of the Pacific find a passage across the Isthmus of Panama into the Gulf of Mexico, and thence, modified of course, into the interior of the valley. Above the isthmus, however, up to the Polar Sea, the elevated Rocky Mountain chain shuts off almost entirely the winds of the Pacific. But the difference of level between these mountains and the extensive inclined plane running from their eastern side to the trough of the Mississippi, often causes the descent of the cold air from

the former, as temporary winds; and then the originally warm breezes of the Pacific come to us deprived, in a great measure, of their caloric and their vapor.

On the south of the valley, running up into it as high as the latitude of 30°, there is situated a large body of warm water, from the surface of which proceed those hot and moist winds from the south which traverse the interior country. The southwest winds, which come from the mountain regions west of the gulf, are colder and less humid. On the north, the valley is subtended by Hudson's Bay and the Polar Sea. Within the latter lies the pole of cold, or point at which the mean temperature of the year is least. No south or southwest wind can reach this region without traversing the snow-covered summit of the Rocky Mountains. Hence, in part, its low temperature. The winds coming from this region are always cold; but they do not blow as frequently as those from the south. Lying, as it does, between the Gulf of Mexico and the Polar Sea, the one very warm and the other very cold, the valley must always be subject to extreme changes of temperature.

Dr. Drake has compiled a number of highly valuable tables, illustrative of the temperature of different places in the valley. We can only give a part of the one registering

THE MEAN TEMPERATURE OF THE MONTHS.

	Mean An. Tem.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Temperatures Observed. Minima.	Maxima.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Havana.....	77.36	69.98	71.96	75.74	78.98	83.58	84.19	84.30	85.84	83.04	79.52	75.56	71.78	59	94
New-Orleans...	70.19	56.43	59.17	65.60	73.11	78.96	82.09	83.90	83.37	80.23	71.69	60.81	54.38	14	100
Natchez.....	66.86	52.27	54.51	59.66	69.85	74.52	80.71	81.32	80.85	71.18	61.01	53.98	49.73	0	97
City of Mexico	61.86	54.14	..	..	..	..	67.46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nashville.	58.46	39.29	40.80	49.43	61.92	68.33	76.48	79.47	75.77	70.80	55.29	45.14	39.63	18	95
Cincinnati.....	53.26	35.50	33.15	42.94	55.35	63.33	70.86	75.47	73.25	65.46	52.30	41.71	33.09	18	100
St. Louis.....	55.57	33.19	34.93	44.34	58.99	66.32	73.79	78.45	76.34	68.14	54.92	40.97	33.89	30	105
Montreal.....	44.90	14.66	18.13	28.43	41.94	58.06	69.12	73.89	69.67	60.25	47.43	33.82	18.96	28	98
Fort Enterprise	14.19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55.36	..	..	..	29.12	51	78
Felix Harbor..	3.69	26.13	32.02	..	2.54	15.64	34.16	41.25	38.69	25.41	9.07	5.42	23.45	47	70
Melville Island	6.27	..	35.02	..	..	..	..	40.98	..	..	..	..	..	55	60

Among the highest temperatures yet observed in the valley, are: Fort Leavenworth, (latitude 39° 23′,) 105°; St. Louis, 109°; Fort Gibson, (latitude 35° 48′,) 116°. Among the lowest, are: Felix Harbor, (latitude 70°,) 47°; Melville Island, 55°; Fort Enterprise, 57°; Fort Reliance, (latitude 62° 46′,) 70°. The mean atmospheric pressure indicated by the barometer, for five years, at the following named cities, are these: Montreal, 29.886 inches; St. Louis, 29.578; Cincinnati, 29.434; Hudson, (N. Y.,) 29.556; Toronto, 29.487. The extreme annual ranges of the barometer and the thermometer bear always the same ratio to each other, as will be seen by the subjoined tabular view:

	N. Orleans.	St. Louis.	Cincinnati.	Hudson.	Toronto.	Montreal
Yearly Bar. Range.	Inches. 0.790	Inches. 1.760	Inches. 1.620	Inches. 1.607	Inches. 1.675	Inches. 1.709.
Yearly Ther. Range.	86°	134°	117°	102°	119°	126°

The winds of the valley exercise an important influence on its climate. In changing they follow usually a regular order, veering from the left to the right, the face of the observer being turned to the north or to the south. Their relative prevalence for the entire valley, beginning with the least frequent, is, east, west, north, south. Instead, however, of blowing direct from the cardinal points, they commonly come from between two that are adjacent; and thus their relative frequency is, reckoning as before, southeast, southwest, northwest, northeast. In the whole valley western breezes prevail over eastern in the ratio of 57 to 43; northern over southern in the ratio of 54 to 46.

Plants and Animals.—On the west of the Mexican Gulf, in a low latitude, we observe a striking difference in the nature of the plants of the country as we ascend from the sea-coast to the mountains beyond. At first the productions of a tropical climate abound; but soon only those of the temperate zone are discoverable, and in places only the plants indigenous to high northern latitudes. In a few hours the whole natural scale of vegetation is ranged from the heliconias and the banana, to the resinous and stunted parenchyma. Around the northern curve of the same gulf, we have, mingled with deciduous trees and plants, the long-leaved pine, the live oak, cypress, magnolia, and sweet gum. In the middle latitudes of the valley, (36°–42°) is found the greatest variety of forest trees. But here, the trees are all deciduous, the evergreens having disappeared. Among them may be mentioned the several kinds of oak, the ash, walnut, hickory, dogwood, elm, beech, maple, yellow poplar, and cotton tree. In the eastern extremity of the region the pine is abundant. The forests of these latitudes extend to the further coast of Lake Superior, except certain species which will not flourish so high north. In the northern regions, trees of the temperate zones are found intermingled with those that are peculiar to a colder climate. Most of these species are evergreens; and they nearly cease to appear before we reach the polar circle, beyond which all vegetation is very scarce and stunted. Yet, willows, like those of the Mississippi, grow on the banks and at the very mouth of the Mackenzie River. Of the cultivated plants belonging to the valley, we may mention, in particular, the *banana*, which flourishes on the *tierras calientes* of Mexico; *coffee*, raised, as yet, only in Cuba; the *orange tree*, growing up to lat. 30°; *sugar-cane*, limited to the country south of the 31st parallel; *rice*, produced as far up as 36° 30′; the *fig tree*, reaching to lat. 33°; the *peach*, growing as high as 43°; *cotton*, whose limits are the same as those of rice; *maize*, (Indian corn,) of which three crops a year can be raised in the tropics, successfully cultivated as far as lat. 49°; the *sweet potato*, reaching to the 41st parallel; the *Irish potato*, which, in lat. 43° and 44° attains its highest perfection; *wheat*, most perfect in lat. 43°, but raised as far up as the 60th parallel; and, lastly, the *apple*, which does not succeed well below lat. 33°, but improves as we advance north to the existing limits of cultivation.

A large proportion of the quadrupeds belonging to the valley

range across the continent from north to south. Contrary to the analogy of the vegetable kingdom, the larger animals are found in the colder region. This is especially true of the marine mammalia. This provision of nature is just fitted to the circumstances of man in the two extremities of the valley; for, in the north, he draws, or should derive his sustenance, in harmony with the hygienic principles, mainly from the animal kingdom; in the south, chiefly from the vegetable. Of the quadrupeds which are found throughout the valley, may be mentioned the black bear, the grizzly bear, (ranging the Rocky Mountains,) the raccoon, badger, weasel, mink, otter, wolf, fox, (red, swift, gray, not the arctic,) panther, opossum, beaver, mountain goat and mountain sheep, (Rocky Mountain,) and the antelope. Peculiar to the north are the white Polar bear, coming no further south than lat. 55°; the elk, the moose, (seen as low as 54°,) the reindeer, and the musk ox. Confined to the more southern portion are the monkey, (29°,) prairie-dog, gray-squirrel, reaching, however, to the lakes, rabbit or hare, reaching, however, to the limits of the northern woods, common deer, (to Lake Superior,) and the buffalo. (but found as high as 62°.)

The birds of the valley are mostly migratory, moving southward in the autumn and northward in the spring. Of those ranging over the widest extent we may particularize the wild goose, wild pigeon, great heron, purple martin, ox-bird, woodcock, rail, and the coot. Among the other birds, some of them ranging over a wide extent of territory, are the turtle-dove, mocking-bird, king-fisher, quail, (partridge,) blue-bird, humming-bird, and the meadow-lark. The purple-grakle belongs especially to Louisiana, though found, in summer, on the northern lakes. The paroquet belongs to the south; the wild turkey to the middle latitudes.

Reptiles and amphibious animals appertain especially to the south. It is the region of venomous snakes, and of the alligator. Fishes are more numerous and more valuable as food, in the north. The musquito, once thought to be confined to the south, is said to annoy voyageurs on the Mackenzie River to its very mouth.

Of domestic animals, the hog flourishes throughout the valley. The mule does well in the south; but the horse, coming from the north, has to undergo acclimation. Horses bred around the gulf, or found wild in the southern prairies, are small but hardy. The wool of the sheep degenerates in the south, as do also the milk and flesh of the cow.

Population.—The inhabitants of the Interior Valley are divided into four distinct varieties: the Caucasian, the African, the North American Indian, and the Mongolian. Of these, the first is, and will always be, the most numerous and civilized. They reside in large numbers, especially on the eastern side of the Mississippi, from the gulf to lat. 47°; above which, to lat. 60°, their settlements are sparse. The African variety, chiefly natives, is numerous up to lat. 33°, where they begin to decrease, being found above lat. 39° almost wholly in cities, and ceasing altogether above lat. 44°. The Indians live west of the Mississippi, but are sparse beyond lat. 50°. The Esquimaux, found only in the Polar margin of the valley, represent the Mongolian variety.

The Caucasians of the valley are destined to be, if they are not now, the most mixed race which has ever existed. The commingling of nations in Europe consequent upon the great northern and eastern migration which overwhelmed the Roman empire, bears with this no comparison. The inhabitants of the Atlantic states, by whom the valley has been mainly settled, were originally colonists from Great Britain and Ireland, and from Holland, France, Germany and Sweden. These were descendants partly of the Irish, Welch, Highland Scotch, Norman and Low Dutch tribes, (*Celts*,) and partly of English, Lowland Scotch, French, High Dutch, Swiss, Danish, Swedish and Norwegian tribes, (*Goths* or *Scythians*). Both Celts and Goths came at a remote period, from beyond the Black Sea, out of the great northern Asiatic *officina gentium*. Coming to the valley from the east of the Alleghanies, the immigrants have become more and more mixed by continued intermarriages. Add to this, vast numbers of emigrants direct from Europe have been, especially of late years, flocking in and amalgamating with the descendants of the original settlers. They pour in an almost unbroken stream from Germany, Ireland, England, Scotland, Wales, Norway and Poland, into the valley. Here, in a new climate, intermarrying with the people of the country, their physical wants abundantly supplied, and under new moral, social and political relations, their previous habits will, in time, be modified, and their physical peculiarities worn gradually away, until, at last, their descendants will be indistinguishable from the mass of the population. Here. in this valley, is to be the last development of the human race. It is, to use the words of Dr. Drake, "the *last* crucible into which living materials, in great and diversified streams, can be poured for amalgamation. The double range of mountains which separates it from the Pacific Ocean, leaves too little space for an empire on the shores of that sea ; and the detached communities which may there grow up, will be but derivatives from the homogeneous millions, with which time will people the great region between the Appalachian and Rocky Mountains, which is thus destined to present the last and greatest development of society."

From the very limited observations made upon the comparative height and weight of the settlers, it results that the mean height of the English, Scotch and Irish, is a little greater than that of the Americans; that of the Germans, French, and Jews, is less. In mean weight, the Germans reach the highest figures in proportion to their height; the Americans are next; and after them follow, in descending order, the English, Scotch, and Irish. The mean height of the whole is 5 feet, 7 inches, 8 lines; the mean weight, 146 lbs. 13 oz.; tallest measurement, 6 feet 2 inches; greatest weight, 192 lbs. Of the native Americans, those living in western Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, descendants of English and Irish ancestors, are the tallest, according to the current popular opinion. The people of the country, who are engaged in agricultural pursuits, and exercise much in the open air, are, as a whole, physically stronger than residents of the cities.

The diet of the valley settlers is rich, varied and abundant, consisting, however, almost always of too much animal food in proportion

to the vegetable, though the latter is consumed in great quantities. A common fault everywhere, and one that ought to be remedied, is bad cooking. Of the food, thus ill-prepared, too much is eaten, and too hastily, to the great detriment of health. Of liquids used, apart from water, the most common are milk, coffee, tea, and alcoholic beverages. The use of the latter, however, is not so prevalent as formerly, and is confined more strictly to public places and bar rooms. Their deleterious effect on the constitution, when employed as constant stimuli, is undeniable. Tea and coffee, though often beneficial, are undoubtedly productive of nervous affections and other chronic diseases. Of the two, tea is least hurtful.

Of water drunk, the different kinds are river, well, and spring, cistern, (rain,) and artificial mineral. Though turbid and filled with organic matter, in general, river water seems not to be insalubrious. The water of the muddiest stream on the continent (the Mississippi) is universally deemed healthy, and by some even of medicinal virtue, especially in chronic ailments of the abdominal viscera. Spring and well water of the sandstone formations is nearly free from mineral impregnations, and is healthful. That of the great limestone tract, on the east of the valley, abounds in salts of lime, chiefly the carbonate, and is undeniably salubrious. In the southern tertiary and cretaceous deposits, some of the water is good, but the most is impure. Here is used, in general, rain water, kept in cisterns. It is purer than any other kind. Cisterns, we may remark, should not be lined with lead, as pure rain water, preserved in such, is liable to acquire a poisonous quality. If not pure, but containing saline substances, no danger is to be apprehended. Artificial mineral waters, made by forcing carbonic acid gas into spring or river water, are much used in summer in our towns and cities, and, when rightly taken, are considered healthy.

Another article, used extensively, almost universally, as a stimulant, is tobacco, in the form of snuff, or in smoking or chewing. Snuff-taking is not common, except when used, as it is in some parts of the South, for rubbing the teeth, an operation called "dipping." Smoking and chewing are on the increase. A majority commence one or both these practices while yet boys, some even as early as eight or ten years. The use of tobacco produces a permanent modification of the nervous system, and is demonstrably unhealthy. The habit, once formed, however, becomes in almost every instance inveterate. The narcotic effects of the weed are so soothing, that in most the love of its stimulus "waxes stronger and stronger." There is no probability that any agencies now at work will ever permanently check, much less put a stop to its consumption.

The remainder of the Preliminary View is devoted to a consideration of the clothing, lodgings, bathing, habitations, and shade trees, the occupations, pursuits, exercise, recreations and amusements of the inhabitants of the valley. Each of these subjects is sensibly and practically treated; and, had we space, we should be pleased to glance hastily at all. But we have room only for an extract from the part on amusement, which is so correct in sentiment, and so ju-

dicious in expression, that we cannot refrain from quoting it, by way of conclusion to the present article :—

"The rivalries, cares, and misfortunes of civilized life, require to be met with recreations and amusements, to a certain extent their true physiological antidotes. It is well known, however, that in the valley this is not the case. Hence there is no country in which the drudgery and perplexities of business are more pernicious to the constitution. The repugnance of the more rational and moral part of the community to any and all of our fashionable amusements, is founded on their abuses. Most of them run into some form of dissipation, and become repulsive to persons of pure moral taste; while they often prove injurious to the health and morals of those who become devoted to them. This association of sensuality and dissipation with several amusements, keeps the whole in discredit, and repels large classes of the community from participation in any. Public balls have been abandoned by thousands who do not regard dancing as wrong, because of the dissipations connected with them; our theatres are abandoned by the moral portion of the people, on account of their licentiousness and buffoonery; our nine-pin alleys are mere appendages of drinking houses; our evening parties are scenes of midnight gluttony and drinking; our musical soirees are of feeble and limited interest, from a prevailing want of relish for melody, and the absence of a national ballad music; we are deficient in galleries of painting, and a taste for the fine arts has not yet been generally awakened among us; our public gardens and promenades, few in number, and often in bad order, are generally but marts of intoxicating drinks; finally, to speak of the Anglo-American people of the valley, they have but two patriotic festivals in the year, from both of which, many of the wise and temperate have been repelled, by the outbursts of vulgar dissipation which so often attend their celebration.

"It results, from all that has been said, that the wearied student and careworn business man, night after night, retire to bed without having their imagination and feelings diverted from the pursuits of the day, by any scenes of innocent gayety; and thus their very dreams prey on their nervous systems, prevent the renovation which sleep, preceded by appropriate amusements, would naturally produce, and the reinvigoration which is required to fit them for the labors of the succeeding day."

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

1.—NEW MODE OF WATER-ROTTING HEMP.

[We copy from the Louisville (Ky.) Democrat the following letters on the subject of hemp culture in the United States.]

I take pleasure in communicating to the hemp-growers of the West the annexed paper from Mr. J. Anderson, of Louisville, Ky., pertaining to this highly important branch of our agriculture.

An active, ardent, intelligent mind, has been devoted almost exclusively to this subject, in all its various bearings, for the last eight years; during which time a great number and variety of experiments have been made, constructing and re-constructing machinery of different sorts, and incurring a heavy outlay of money, not less than twenty-five thousand dollars, in making experiments only. At length he thinks he has attained the object so intensely sought for,—the true and right management of hemp, from the cutting to its being prepared for spinning.

In the course of his numerous experiments, he has constructed a milling machine, by which hemp is softened and refined to the requisite condition for the manufacture of fine fabrics. This machine he estimates very highly, as, by its use, common dew-rotted hemp may be cheaply and expeditiously prepared to make fine linen.

The advantages to be derived from the use of his brake are quite evident; they are very cheap, made mostly of cast iron, and of simple construction, costing less than one hundred and fifty dollars. A common horse-mill of two-horse power will be sufficient, with four hands, to clean a ton per day, as Mr. A. informs me. This enables the farmer to get his crop to market in the fall, instead of the spring, as this brake will completely clean hemp in a half-rotted state, producing a much better article, and increasing the yield sixteen to twenty per cent. in weight of lint.

His process of water-rotting has also the great advantage of getting the crop early to market. It produces a very superior article, having a rich, oily, lively appearance, from which can be made as strong and durable cordage as can be made from any hemp whatever; the durability is insured from the fact, that the albumen is effectually cured by the natural heat generated in the mass in bulk.

The navy of the United States will probably consume eight hundred tons of water-rotted hemp a year. Not a half has, as yet, been produced at home. All this hemp, in the course of a few years, will be manufactured into suitable cordage for the navy of the nation, at Memphis, in Tennessee, where the government has established, and nearly completed, the best and most perfect rope-walk ever built.

The various manufactories and the general commerce of the country consume more hemp than has heretofore been produced. An increased production will be required to supply our wants; and if the quality is improved, as Mr. Anderson anticipates, the quantity may be indefinitely increased. After supplying ourselves—that is, the national navy, manufactories, and our own shipping—we then have the markets of the world for the surplus.

I am informed that good Russian hemp cannot be imported for a less sum than two hundred and twenty dollars per ton.

I respectfully call the attention of hemp-growers to Mr. Anderson's improvements.

LEWIS SANDERS.

LOUISVILLE, *April* 3, 1849.

MR. LEWIS SANDERS, *U. S. Hemp Agent.*

SIR:—Knowing your anxiety to further the progress of the hemp interest of the Western States, it has occurred to me to address a few remarks to you on that subject, derived from my own experience, from a series of experiments for the past eight years.

1st. In relation to the dew-rotted hemp. It has been, and still is, the practice of hemp-growers to allow their hemp (after spreading in the fall of the year) to remain exposed to the action of the atmosphere until a decomposition of the fibre has progressed so far as to enable them to break it with facility on the hand-brake; the quality is thereby rendered unequal, the original strength much impaired, its texture destroyed, and its weight much reduced. In consequence of the undue exposure of this article to the blighting influence of the atmosphere, a decomposition of the fibre has commenced, and its destruction is accordingly hastened, whenever exposed to ordinary heat and moisture; hence its want of durability, in comparison with water-rotted hemp.

This defect in the great staple of the West can be obviated, and will be, in the progress of time; it might be obviated at once by pursuing a better and more economical process than that heretofore observed.

Let the hemp remain in the swath, on the field where it grew and was cut; a few rains will suffice to cure it for the brake; or, after sufficient exposure to the sun, it may be stacked for fall spreading; when, after a few rains, or when half-rotted, it may be shocked, preparatory to breaking. Either of these pro-

cesses would be at present objected to by the practical farmer, in consequence, as he would say, of the impossibility of breaking and cleaning it. The mind of the farmer is of course directed to the hand-brake, (when he arrives at that conclusion,) while mine is directed to my improved roller hemp mill, now in successful operation near this city. By the aid of this new and simple machine, hemp, half-rotted, can be broken with great rapidity; it does not impair the quality or strength of the fibre, but has a tendency to loosen the wood, by a milling process. When the wood is so severed, it is an easy matter for one hand to clean 500 to 600 pounds per day, on the hand-brake; either by scutching, or by whipping and shaking. The quality of the article so produced is bright, soft, and lustrous.

2d. In relation to water-rotting hemp. The method adopted by farmers is to allow the hemp to remain immersed in water until the glutinous matter is completely dissolved; the consequence is, a considerable impairing of the strength of the fibre; for a complete solution of the gummy matter could not take place without fermentation, and fermentation is the beginning of decay. I am aware that farmers are forced to this alternative to enable them to break and clean on the hemp-brake; but hereafter they should produce a stronger and more durable article, and thereby not only supersede the Russian hemp, but become exporters of the article to all parts of Europe. To produce an article of hemp suited to the consumption of the Navy Department, it is only necessary to immerse the hemp for a period of twenty-four hours, then withdraw the water, and let the hemp remain in bulk until the generation of natural heat takes place; that will be observed in the course of ten or twenty hours after a thorough impregnation by the heat; then inundate a second time, and let it remain until you are prepared for its convenient removal. It may, after the process of heating, remain in the water for months without any disposition towards fermentation; and surely, if it does not ferment in the water, there is no danger of its doing so in cordage.

With the aid of the improved milling machine, I am sure that a good hand could clean 500 pounds per day on the hand-brake, hemp prepared as above. Hemp so prepared is remarkable for its weight and oily appearance, and just the article that would make the superintendent of the United States rope-walk exclaim, "America can beat the world."

I am, truly your friend,

JAMES ANDERSON.

2.—TEA CULTURE IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

We received yesterday a visit from Mr. Francis Bonynge, a gentleman who has spent fourteen years in the East, actively engaged in the cultivation and manufacture of Indigo, Sugar, Saltpetre, Tea and Coffee, and whose present object is, to introduce into the Southern States the culture of the Tea Plant, the Mangoe Tree, Date Tree, Coffee Plant, &c, and the Melons and vegetables of the East Indies, and to carry out the manufacture of the Tea Leaf, and also of the Indigo Plant, and to give a full and fair trial to both Tea and Indigo.

Mr. Bonynge informs us that the soil and climate of the Southern States are more suited to the cultivation of Tea than those even of China; and that Indigo, which was, by-the-by, formerly produced here, can be grown to any extent; and that the Coffee Plant, in all probability, would flourish here to great advantage, inasmuch as the soil and undulating nature of the land would be in its favor, and the cold of the latitude of this city is not so intense by thirteen degrees as that of the east of China. In fact, Mr. Bonynge has seen this plant growing wild in N. latitude 27° 30′, on hills of from three to five hundred feet in height, where, too, there was an abundance of frost, snow, and hail.

Our space will not allow us at present to give further particulars on this matter; Mr. Bonynge, however, who can be found at the boarding house of Mrs. Becase, 225 East Bay, has with him the strongest testimonials in favor of his project, from the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, our Minister at the Court of St. James; Daniel Lee, Esq., of the Patent Office in Washington, and Editor of the *Southern Cultivator;* and other gentlemen alike distinguished for their po-

sition in society, and their literary and scientific attainments; which he will take much pleasure in showing to those who may feel desirous of becoming fully acquainted with the subject. We ourselves regard the introduction of these plants into our state as a great *desideratum*, and consequently call the attention of our planters, and such of our citizens as may be interested in the matter, to the visit of Mr. BONYNGE to our city.—*(Charleston Courier.)*

3.—PRODUCT OF TURPENTINE AT THE SOUTH.

An able-bodied man will require for his field about one hundred acres of pine forest as his crop. After the middle of November, boxing the trees commences. Thus, with a long, narrow axe, a box or chop is made in the tree from three to six inches from the ground, or just above the swell of the roots. The width of the box is governed by the size of the tree, but usually from eight to sixteen inches. It is not cut far inward, but aims downward and to the line separating the sap and heart of the tree. The rim of the box is kept level, and it is designed to hold from one to two quarts—in small trees they do not hold so much. This boxing continues until the middle or end of March, or when the sap begins to rise freely, and will embrace about four months, as the only suitable boxing season of the year; and he is a good hand who can in this period cut his own crop for the coming year, though it may be done. The average number for a hand to cut in a day is 80 or 90—a few less in the shorter and more in the longer days of that season. Here I may remark that we estimate the cutting of boxes at about one dollar the acre; though it may not cost quite so much, but nearly so. The most usual number of boxes for a hand, as a crop, is a thousand; though they can do well with either more or less. An acre averages about one hundred boxes; the larger trees affording room for three boxes, the middle size for only two, and the smaller, (being about 9 or 10 inches in diameter,) only one box.

When the hundred acres are thus boxed, the hand has his crop or field in preparation for the following ten or fifteen years. The boxes being cut, the next work is cornering, which is often performed by two strokes of the same axe at each corner of the box, taking out a light chip; a perpendicular line of about four to six inches is thus started upward from each corner. This operation is executed with great dispatch, as a hand will corner from six to eight hundred in a day. With this last work the boxes will usually fill with turpentine, issuing as well from the cornering as from the face made in cutting the box. The next thing to be done is to lay off the ground in what is called "patience;" this is done by staking it off in straight parallel lines, of forty yards in width, with visible and pretty permanent stakes; this is necessary to enable the hand to follow his "through," or row, regularly, and miss no tree in all his future attention to them. All this being done, and the boxes being full, or nearly so, (but it is proper to remark that the boxes are all never full alike, some trees issuing much more and faster than others,) the full ones indicate the necessity of "dipping," which is done with an iron trowel-like instrument called a dipper, having a socket to receive a wooden handle of three or four feet. The blade is ten or twelve inches long, about six inches wide in the middle, tapering to an oval point, and flat on both sides, with the substance of about one-fourth of an inch in thickness in the middle, declining to a dull edge at the point and sides. This instrument in hand, and two rude pine buckets with bale or handle to them, and barrels, with one head out, fixed at stated distances in the "pattern" or "through," the man begins his dipping by thrusting his dipper in at one corner of the box, ranging it down to the bottom, and pressing it upward toward the opposite corner, all with a quick motion. When nearly the whole contents of the box are collected on the flat surface of the dipper—which is immediately carried to the bucket, that being set quite up to the tree—the dipper is drawn over the near edge of the bucket to cleanse it from the adhering turpentine, and to accomplish this the more effectually, a strip of hoop-iron is fixed in the edge of the bucket to draw the dipper on. The first box being thus emptied, with quick step the next is reached, and so continued until the bucket is nearly full—it holding about eight gallons when full; the man carries it to

the barrel and turns it in, and there leaves it to drain, while he is filling the other bucket, which is soon to take its place. Thus, a hand will fill from four to seven barrels a day; some active, quick hands, have filled as many as ten barrels in a day. This is the whole process of dipping. The first dipping of newly cut boxes is the purely "virgin dip," though the whole product of the first year of the pine is commonly called "virgin dip."

It is not a little remarkable that the first dipping is very different, in being thin, oily, and transparent, or more so than any that the tree will ever again afford; and perhaps not less strange that the product of each succeeding year, as long as the tree is cultivated, is different from their antecedents. Every succeeding year the turpentine becomes thicker and more deeply colored, from a light cream toward an orange; and yet not differing perceptibly in its yield of spirits. It is from the "virgin dip" only, that the white, transparent rosin, so much used in the arts, and especially in making the fine white soaps, can be made. When the dipping is thus over, the next work is to "chip" or scarify the tree immediately over the box, and extending across the face between perpendicular lines, arising from the corners or outer edges of the box. This is done by an instrument usually called a "hacker," sometimes "shave." Its form is somewhat like a "round shave," narrowing at the cutting place to the diameter of an inch, with a shank, to be fixed securely into a strong, heavy handle of about two feet in length, while the faces of the trees are low, but the handle is made longer as years advance the faces higher. With the hacker the man stands nearly in front of the box, and makes a stroke from the perpendicular line to the corner, toward the centre or line from the middle of the box, upward, cutting a furrow-like gash through bark and sap-wood, and about a fourth of an inch deep into the wood. This is mostly done with one stroke, when the man immediately changes hands or position, or makes a like stroke on the opposite side towards the centre. In this way he passes through his "patterns" until he gets over his whole crop, which he may readily do in six to eight days; and, as soon as over, he returns to where he began, and goes over them again and again until his boxes are full. The filling is generally done with four to six "chippings," or four to six weeks, when dipping comes round again. In chipping, each succeeding cut is made immediately in the upper edge of the last, and should be made in breadth as narrow as the hacker can be made to cut it—as it is well ascertained that a small scar or narrow cut, if deep enough, does as well, or better, than a larger and broader one, and the economy of the narrow cuts is in saving the tree to many years longer culture, while the wide cut would carry the face out of reach prematurely.

This succession of "chipping" and "dipping" continues from April to October, or until frost, when the turpentine is done running, from a want of sufficient heat. New boxes are commonly dipped five or six times in that period—older boxes only three and four times. The quantity made by a hand is quite various, but may be rated as averaging one hundred and fifty barrels. Many make two hundred, and some even as high as three hundred barrels in the year. When the last dipping is finished, which is generally in the month of November, collecting the "scrape" is the next duty. In all years after the first, the trickling of the turpentine down the face of the box, from the chipping of the hacker, and which face is lengthened upward about one foot every year, there adheres to the face or smooth surface over the box a considerable portion of the issuing turpentine; it is often nearly an inch thick on a considerable portion of the face, and is well worth being collected, which is done by scraping it off with several different instruments, as may be most fancied by the operator; often with a small spade, that detaches it from the wood, to fall into a coarse two-legged stool box, open at one end, which open end is set against the tree, below the face, to catch the "scrape" as it falls from the face of the tree and the instrument. When the box is thus filled it is carried to an open-headed barrel near to hand, and emptied, and so continued until the barrel is full. The "scrape" is packed into the barrel either by trampling or pounding, until it is made to hold all it can.

This article has usually been sold by the barrel, at about half the price of the "dip," or liquid; but, of late, the more correct rule of selling by weight is be-

coming generally established. Its yield of spirits is nearly as half of the "dip" per barrel; and, for making the common or inferior rosin, it is greatly preferred by the distillers. The "scrape" is thus collected with much dispatch, and is finished generally in the month of December or January. After the boxes are five or six years old, they yield about as many barrels of "scrape" as of "dip," and as they get still older, the "scrape" increases. But it is more than probable that at half the price of the "dip," the "scrape" is the most profitable to the maker.

This description embraces the whole operation of the culture or making of turpentine, save the preparation of the barrels. The timber of which they are made is usually got out by the same hands who make the turpentine, and commonly taken from the same land as the wood or the boxes. The staves are cut thirty-two inches in length, and three-fourths of an inch in thickness; the heads about seventeen inches in diameter, so that the barrel may contain thirty-two gallons.

From the time the getting off the "scrape" is finished, until the season of "chipping" comes round, which is generally from the first to the tenth April, the hand is engaged in getting the barrel timber, which ought to be well seasoned when made up for "dip" barrels; and it will save time and a loss of turpentine, to separate the heart and sap-staves as they are being cut, so that the former may be made into "dip," and the latter into "scrape" barrels; the heart-staves retaining and holding the liquid while it will soak through the sap-staves. The cost of these barrels is estimated always at from twenty to thirty cents each. Thus it may be seen that, like the engagements of a farm-hand, in always finding something needful to be done in every day of the year, and something that should not be neglected; so with the turpentine hand, the whole year has its various demands upon him in their proper season, so that there is no time to spare from his turpentine crop.

The profits of turpentine labor, like that bestowed on the other products, depend on price, and price is regulated by supply and demand. Compared to other labor, this has, for the last ten years, been deemed the most profitable of all. It is indeed difficult to put a proper value on turpentine land, properly and conveniently located. Applied to the production of turpentine, as here described, the annual value of the acre is from four to six dollars gross in its product, at three dollars per barrel, which is an interest on sixty to a hundred dollars; and when the trees are exhausted of their turpentine, the acre is very nearly of equal value in its after products of tar—the culture of turpentine being preparatory to the largest yield of tar from a given quantity of acres.

4.—HISTORY AND CULTIVATION OF RICE.

We find in the Pendleton (S. C.) Farmer and Planter an interesting report by Dr. E. Elliot, on the Cultivation of Rice; read before the Pendleton Farmers' Society at its late annual meeting. We publish below a portion of the report:

In Ramsay's History of South Carolina it is stated: "Landgrave Thomas Smith, who was Governor of the Province in 1693, had been at Madagascar before he settled Carolina. There he observed that rice was planted and grew in low moist ground. Having such ground in his garden, attached to his dwelling in East Bay, Charleston, he was persuaded that rice would grow therein, if seed could be procured. About this time a vessel from Madagascar being in distress, came to anchor near Sullivan's Island. The master inquired for Mr. Smith, as an old acquaintance. An interview took place. In the course of conversation, Mr. Smith expressed a wish to obtain some seed rice to plant in his garden. The cook being called, said that he had a small bag of rice suitable for the purpose. This was presented to Mr. Smith, who sowed it in a low spot in Longitude Lane. From this small beginning did one of the great staple commodities of South Carolina take its rise, which soon became the chief support of the colony, and its great source of opulence."

Such is the historical account of the introduction of rice into South Carolina; and from that day to this, it has constituted one of her staple articles of production. Although the climate and soil were found admirably suited to the plant,

the planters encountered incredible difficulty in preparing, or dressing, the rice for market. From the day of its introduction to the close of the Revolution, the grain was milled, or dressed, partly by hand and partly by animal power. But the processes were imperfect—very tedious, very destructive to the laborer, and very exhausting to the animal power. The planter regarded a good crop as an equivocal blessing, for if the product was great, so in proportion was the labor of preparing it for market. While matters stood thus, the planters were released from their painful condition by a circumstance so curious, that it deserves a place in the history of human inventions. A planter from the Santee, whilst walking in King-street, Charleston, noticed a small windmill perched on the gable end of a wooden store. His attention was arrested by the beauty of its performance. He entered the store, and asked who the maker was. He was told that he was a Northumbrian, then resident in the house—a man in necessitous circumstances, and wanting employment. A conference was held—the planter carried the machinist to the Santee—pointed out the difficulties under which the planters labored, and the result was, the Rice Pounding Mill. This man was the first Mr. Lucas, and to his genius South Carolina owes a large debt of gratitude: for what the cotton planter owes to Eli Whitney, the rice planter owes to Mr. Lucas. His mills were first impelled by water, but more recently by steam; and though much mechanical ingenuity and much capital have been expended in improving them, the Rice Pounding Mill of this day, in all essential particulars, does not differ materially from the mill as it came from the hands of Mr. Lucas.

This great impediment being removed, one formidable difficulty still remained in the way of the rice planters, and that was the threshing of the crop by flail. The labor requisite to accomplish this was so great, that we once heard a distinguished planter say, while having one large crop threshed out by flail, that he would regard another large crop as a calamity. Previous to 1830, threshing mills had been tried by various individuals, but with no apparent success. In that year the attempt was renewed, and we were present and witnessed the first trial of a thresher constructed at New-York, and which was tested on Savannah river, under the auspices of Gen. Hamilton. The machinery was driven by apparatus similar to that employed for driving the cotton gin. The result was not very satisfactory, but there was ground for hope, and after an outlay of very large sums, and after many disappointments, the happy expedient was thought of, of testing the mill with steam instead of animal power. The experiment was completely successful, and it was manifest at once that the difficulties had not been in the imperfect construction of the thresher, but in the insufficiency of the moving power.

It is now twenty years since we witnessed the working of the small mill alluded to: and the rice threshing mill, with steam engine attached, is now a splendid piece of operative machinery. The rice in sheaf is taken up to the thresher by a conveyer, it is threshed, the straw taken off, then thrice winnowed, and twice screened—and the result in some cases exceeds a thousand bushels of clean rough rice, the work of a short winter day.

Humanity rejoices at these inventions—at this transfer to water and steam of processes, so slow and so exhausting to the human as well as to the animal frame—and in this feeling we are confident every planter deeply sympathizes. Moreover, the relief they have afforded in other respects, has been perfectly indescribable. Previous to these improvements, all the finer portions of the winter were appropriated exclusively to the milling and the threshing of the crop with the flail, yet it is manifest they added not one particle to the value of the property; indeed, while going on, all other work, and all preparation for another crop, had to be suspended, so that the condition of the plantation was not progressive, but retrograde.

A short recapitulation will show what has been accomplished by the enterprise of our planters in the last seventy years. At the close of the Revolution, it is believed, the rice fields were poorly drained, and when broken up were chiefly turned with the hoe; then trenched with the hoe; then came three or four hoeings, and as many pickings. The rice was then cut with the sickle, and carried in on the head, then threshed with the flail, then milled and dressed,

in some cases wholly by human labor, and in others by a rude machine, called a pecker mill. Now, in 1850, the hoeing, the pickings, and the cutting with the sickle, remain unchanged; but the lands are better drained, and in the turning, the plough has superseded the hoe; the trenching, when necessary, is done by animal power; the rice, when cut, is carried in on a flat and wagon, then threshed and milled by machinery so perfect, that it is difficult to imagine how it can be surpassed.

It is one hundred and fifty-seven years since the introduction of rice into Carolina, and there are grounds for supposing that our people have accomplished more during that period, in the cultivation and preparation of this grain, than has been done by any of the Asiatic nations, who have been conversant with its growth for many centuries. We had the rare opportunity a few years since, of seeing a Chinese book on rice planting, which contained many engravings. The language we could not read, but we comprehended a sufficient number of the engravings to institute a comparison between their system and our own, and the result was, in our method of irrigation we were their equals—while in economy of cultivation, and in the preparation of the grain for market and for use, we are greatly their superiors. Again, some six or seven years since, the East India Company of London sent an agent to this country to procure American cotton seed, gins and overseers, for the purpose of testing the practicability of raising cotton by our method in India. This agent, Captain Bayles, when in Savannah, was heard to say, that he had especial directions from the company, to inform himself minutely of our whole system of rice culture. Here, then, was an embassage from the banks of the Ganges—a spot where rice has been cultivated probably for twenty centuries, to inquire into the method of cultivation and preparation of a people amongst whom the grain had no existence one hundred and sixty years ago.

5.—COTTON AND ITS PROSPECTS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PRODUCT; DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF THE WORLD; INDIA COTTONS AND COMPETITION; FUTURE PROSPECTS, &c.

No agricultural staple has ever produced so great an effect upon the civilization of the world as cotton. You cannot civilize man until you first clothe his nakedness. After the knowledge of good and evil, the first thing done by our early parents was to weave fig leaves for aprons. A naked man must necessarily become a savage man. Heretofore, in the history of the world, there has been no cheap and abundant article raised by which the poor and the helpless could be clothed on an extensive scale. Hence it is that civilization has had narrow bounds. Before the invention of gunpowder and artillery, those people who acquired the arts and wealth of civilization were constantly overrun by barbarian and brutal numbers, who banded together for plunder and indulgence. Since those inventions, the wealthy and refined portions of the earth have been able to defend themselves against barbarian hordes, and civilization has been nurtured. The tide has been turned and the course of invasion has been reversed. The more cultivated and wealthy nations have overrun those less so. But the difficulty was to civilize after they had conquered. They had no means of extending commerce and its refinements, for want of an abundant and cheap article by which to clothe the nakedness of barbarian life. But the invention of machinery in New and Old England, together with the vast production of cotton by slave labor in the South, have supplied the deficiency.

There is not a battle that England has fought in India, Affghanistan, or China, nor that France has fought in Africa, or that the United States fought on the plains of Mexico, that did not extend the consumption of cotton, and in the results will finally bless the people conquered. It will, in the course of time, introduce trade and commerce, and with them the arts and refinements of life. It is thus that Providence has ever worked upon the destinies of man. When the Lord selected the first born of Egypt as victims to illustrate his power and vindicate his decrees, and left his bloody sign upon the lintels and side-posts, that the destroying angel might pass over his chosen people, this visitation of an awful dispensation was but a part of His providence in working out the redemption of Israel.

And when, in modern times, He chooses to mark the tracks of civilization upon the bloody fields of conquest, it is but to rouse a barbarian people from their stupor and indolence, and quicken a worthless and profligate mass with new enterprise and life, and fit them for that great day of universal light and peace which He has promised for mankind in the millennium. It is by war you conquer an ignorant and barbarian people, and then by commerce and trade with them you introduce the comforts and arts of civilization.

In this point of view, the culture of cotton becomes deeply interesting to the statesman and philanthropist. How far can it be extended, and what can we calculate on as to its production in the future?

The aggregate production for the last ten years in the states of this Confederacy has been 21,370,000 bags, and the average per year has been 2,137,000 bales. We may reasonably infer that it has nearly reached its maximum. In 1839 and '40, the production was 2,177,835 bags; while in 1846 and '47, it was only 1,778,051. In 1842 and '43 the production was 2,378,875, and in 1844 and '45 it was 2,394,503, which is the largest crop ever raised, except the crop of 1848 and '49, which was 2,728,596, while the crop of 1850 and '51 will be about 2,230,000. Thus it would appear there has been little or no increase in production in the last ten years, the crop of 1839–'40 being about equal to the last crop. The reason for this is obvious. The general idea used to be, that the only limitation to the production of cotton was the proper climate and soil, and that of course, then, there was scarcely any limit in the United States. But this is a great mistake. The great limitation to *production is labor*. Whenever cotton rises to 10 cents, labor becomes too dear to increase production rapidly. When cotton rises, sugar, rice and tobacco also bear a good price, and breadstuffs rise also, so there can be no rapid transfer of labor, it being in good demand elsewhere. By excluding, as well as we can, all those in the cotton states who are engaged in the culture of rice and sugar, as well as those in the mountains of Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina, who produce grain only, and by adding those in North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas, who are engaged partially in producing cotton, we estimate the slaves at 1,200,000. And of these we estimate 800,000 as workers, which is probably not excessive, when we consider that the Southwest, the great cotton region, is newly settled, and the number of children out of all proportion less than in negroes peopled by a natural growth of population. There are about 100,000 white laborers, also, engaged in the production of cotton. This, added to the 800,000 slaves, would make 900,000 actual workers in culture. In the real cotton region, perhaps the average number of acres per hand is ten; whereas, high up in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tennessee, and Arkansas, the average is not three acres white and black per hand. Besides, in these same regions the number of acres in grain per hand will be at least seven. The average per hand in cotton may then be put down at five acres. This would give 4,500,000 acres in cotton. Then take the 2,137,000 bags as the average production for the last ten years, which is a fact, and we have the annual production per acre at a little under a half a bale—or a little more than two acres per bale—and to the 900,000 workers it would be not quite 2½ bags per hand. And all practical men know this is about the production in any given section embracing fifty miles square.

To see that the true limitation upon the production of cotton is labor, and how difficult it is to transfer labor, we have but to estimate the capital engaged in cotton.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report, made March 4th, 1836, estimated the capital invested in raising cotton at $771,000,000. But he then estimated the number of acres in cotton at 2,000,000, and the annual product at 300 lbs. nett cotton per acre, which was entirely too large an estimate. No doubt he took the estimate of some fine section in Mississippi, made by sanguine young planters as to the production per acre there, and upon that estimated the number of acres necessary to produce the crop as known. He made the number of acres too small and the production too large. By the best calculations from the census of 1840, and other sources, we would estimate the slaves engaged in producing:—

1. Cotton at 1,200,000, which at $500	$600,000,000
2. Land, 4,500,000 acres, at $10	45,000,000
3. Land in grain, 6,300,000 acres, at $10	63,000,000
4. Land in timber, pasture, &c., 14,000,000 at $3	42,000,000
5. Mules and horses, 400,000 at $100	40,000,000
6. Hogs and sheep, 4,500,000, at $1	4,500,000
7. Cattle, 300,000, at $5	1,500,000
8. Ploughs, 500,000, at $2	1,000,000
9. Wagons and other plantation implements, &c.	1,000,000
	$798,000,000
Put the amount of capital vested in the production of cotton, at	$800,000,000

Of course this does not embrace the whole capital of the cotton region, commercial, manufacturing, professional, mechanical, and artisan; but I merely mean to calculate the amount actually vested in raising the 2,173,000 bags produced annually for the last ten years, as shown from the tables.

If the 800,000,000 of capital produce an average in ten years of 2,137,000 bales per year, it will take $100,000,000 of capital to produce 267,125 bags. Thus we will see, that to make this a permanent increase in the production of cotton per annum, for the next ten years, it will require a transfer of capital, or an increase of capital, which is the same thing, of ($100,000,000.) One hundred millions of dollars! This calculation is made upon an estimate of cotton at 10 cents, and whenever it gets over that, the increase in the price of labor is so great, that it would require more than the $100,000,000 to produce the 267,125 bags; and when it gets below the 10 cents, then the inducement is not so great to increase the production. A transfer in capital of $100,000,000 from other departments of labor, to that of cotton, cannot be done immediately, without a shock, or a great rise in those productions from which such capital is abstracted. There may be an increase in a cotton crop from fine seasons and suitable years; but take the average of ten years, and it is the true mode by which to calculate the capacity of the country to produce the article. There is a great mistake as to the supposed capacity of the country to produce any amount of it. Counting-house clerks, who know nothing of the country, make the estimates, and it is taken for granted, in New and Old England, that there is no difficulty in producing any amount. But when you come to calculate that it takes at least $100,000,000 vested capital to produce permanently 267,125 bags, you then see the difficulties. When we calculate again, that the white population of these states now exceeds 20,000,000 of people, and that in twenty years the white population alone will equal 37,000,000; if we allow for emigration here, we will see that the time is rapidly coming, when a great question in society here will be: How is that population to be fed? Heretofore, our population has been so sparse that there has literally been no heed taken as to what we should eat, or wherewithal we should be clothed. But the time is coming when we shall have to consider this matter. Whenever this becomes the case, there will be little room for cotton. Land and labor will be too important in raising breadstuffs. The encroachments of the white population, and the demand for food to supply them, will make a great limitation on the production of cotton. This is another element that has never been calculated. The production of cotton belongs to a sparse population, and the protracted attention of slave labor is essential to produce it on an extensive scale. Besides this, the vast increase of white population, will be pressing down upon the slave population. The law of population is, that where two races come into contact, under one government, and, from density, the great interest in society is to support that population, the race which is the stronger will eat out the weaker. This arises from the necessity of self-preservation. In some instances, this has been prevented by amalgamation; but where the races are so distinct as the white and black, and where the union is so loathsome, this is impossible.

In less than fifty years, this struggle for support will be sensibly felt in this country. In fact, the census of 1840 exhibited symptoms of it. From 1810 to

1820, the increase in the slave race in the United States, was 30 per cent.; from 1820 to 1830, it was 29½ per cent.; and from 1830 to 1840, it was only 22½ per cent. The last census, as far as I have been able to get any authentic information, seems to be a little over 22 per cent. While the increase of the white population of the United States, since 1840, has been over 35 per cent., the increase of the slave population is but little over 22 per cent. It requires but little foresight to perceive the consequences. To say the least, it will press down upon the cotton region in the next twenty years, and limit its increased production. The real cotton belt is at any rate much more narrow than it was formerly supposed to be. The latitude of 32½° may be said to be its centre in the Southern States. The quantity per acre will diminish as rapidly going south of that latitude, as it will going north of it. True, this varies again, according to location. Altitude and distance from the ocean varies climate more than latitude. Our mountains run northeast and southwest, parallel with the sea coast, and terminate low down in Georgia and Alabama, so that as you pursue the latitude of thirty-two and a half degrees west, you come to high lands in both these states, which make it difficult for cotton to mature abundantly; and then as you cross Alabama, and come to the depressed valley of the Mississippi, this parallel we find to be the finest for the heaviest production of cotton.

It is said 270 feet in altitude is equal to one degree in latitude. Soon after you pass the Mississippi Valley, and rise to the spurs of the Rocky Mountains, you get rapidly out of the cotton region. The highlands and "*Northers*" in Texas, limit the cotton region in that state to a lower latitude than any other portion of the South.

There are one thousand millions of inhabitants in the world, and of that number not more than five hundred millions, or half the population of the earth, ever use cotton as an article of clothing. The production of cotton throughout the world may be estimated at about twelve hundred millions of pounds annually, of which the United States produce 845,000,000 pounds—calculating the average crop of 2,121,000, and each bag at near 400 pounds. The Secretary of the Treasury (Doc. 146, 4th vol. Ex. Doc. 135—36) estimates the production of other countries as follows, viz: India 185,000,000 pounds; rest of Asia 110,000,000 pounds; Brazil 30,000,000; West Indies 8,000,000; Egypt 25,000,000; rest of Africa 34,000,000; Mexico and South America, exclusive of Brazil, 35,000,000, and 13,000,000 pounds elsewhere. If one half the population of the earth (which is doubtful) now use this twelve hundred millions of cotton, it would make two and a half pounds per head. England and the United States now consume about thirteen pounds per head, and so will all highly civilized and commercial people, while those less so will consume less. The Turks, for instance, only use now about three pounds per head. Suppose, then, the thousand millions of people were to consume only three pounds per head, it would make over 7,000,000,000 bags at 400 lbs. as the annual demand, and allow them two and a half pounds, which is now the consumption of only half the population of the earth, and it would make a demand for over six millions of bags. This increasing consumption is going on yearly, as commerce and civilization advance, and the improvements in intercourse will increase it in geometrical ratio: and as nations become more refined and more opulent, its consumption, instead of being only two or three pounds per head, will reach ten pounds in the various forms in which it may be used. How vain and ignorant it is to talk of production out-running consumption! Such a conclusion implies that commerce and the arts, with their necessary consequences, wealth, comfort, and luxury, will be checked in their triumphant progress, and mankind fall back again into barbarism. This same cry as to production out-running consumption, was made at the increase of the tariff in 1828 and in 1832, when we raised 800,000 bags only, and regularly afterwards, whenever the tariff was to be raised, the same assertions were made. As far back as 1820, a Frenchman, named JUMEL, introduced the culture of Brazil cotton into Egypt. The Pacha ordered it to be extended on a large scale. *Niles' Register*, in October, 1825, raised the alarm, and said "Egypt is our great and fearful rival, and has a capacity to supply much more than we have ever produced." So in 1842, the Northern papers, and particularly the *National Intelligencer*, were full of calculations to prove we were to be overwhelmed by the production of East India

cotton. And the same papers could be quoted to prove, from figures, that nothing could save the South from the ruin of this competition, but a *tariff for protection*, the best terms with our kind *task masters*. We were supposed to be infants who were to be kept in the nursery, and fed on pap by *Northern nurses!*

In a Senator's speech in 1842, we find the following: "While we have heretofore scarcely noticed the existence of that immense country (East India) which would secure to us a *home market*, where we might be allowed to trade on either our domestic calculations or our commercial calculations, all at once we find one of our great staples being supplanted in England, and in great danger of bein g*driven from our home markets* by its producers." (See Mr. SMITH's speech, U. S. Senate, 1842.) Unless we sink down into stupidity and ignorance, the day is past when such miserable cant is to have any control over us. If we are but true to ourselves, we can command the future, so far as our prosperity is concerned. England is in such a condition, that she must have our cotton. She has $180,000,000 capital vested, and 225,000 persons immediately and actually devoted to the manufacture of cotton as laborers, and 700,000 more dependent upon these factories, and all depending upon the raw material from the United States. Great Britain consumes and manufactures 425,000,000 lbs. annually, and the value of her cotton manufactures is estimated at $200,000,000 a year. Her commercial prosperity and credit depend upon this article. In fact it may be said that her *great Bank* depends upon it, and with it her funded debt itself, and with these, her peace and present civil polity. Withdraw cotton from England, and it would produce a convulsion that would shake all her institutions. Any man can see this from all her movements. She has subjugated all India to extend her commerce and manufactures. She desolated China, and spread havoc amongst a peaceful people by the thunder of her cannon, for the avowed purpose of forcing them to admit opium and eat it, but in reality to penetrate that mighty empire with her trade and manufactures.

By her treaty with China, and her monopoly and power over India, she now commands the great increasing markets for manufactured cottons over the world. These, with her concentrated banking power and commercial credits, give her a great advantage over all other people. It is all idle to suppose she can ever depend upon India for cotton. The length of voyage, freight and insurance alone, would forbid it. The freight on cotton from the United States to Europe, will scarcely ever exceed one cent per pound, and the voyage will not average more than 4 weeks. Whereas, from Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, it can never average less than a penny per pound, or near 2 cents, and the voyage will average four months. The whole expenses of cotton from the United States to Liverpool, and sold there, do not exceed three cents per pound; while from India the expenses are not less than six cents. Their cotton, from inferiority, is about 2 cents under ours in price. Suppose "fair cotton" commands in Liverpool 12 cents, ours will, according to the above calculations, yield 9 cents nett—while the India cotton will yield only 4 cents nett, and a fall in price of one per cent. would make it much less in proportion as the expenses would be stationary.

As to the superior cheapness of Hindoo labor, that appears only on paper. For one well fed slave with us, managed by the intelligence of our planters, will do more effectual work than five uncertain Hindoos, with their poor diet and still poorer skill—independent of the extreme vicissitudes of their parching climate.

But there is one thing that will forever prevent India from being permanently a great producer of cotton for a certain supply.

The East India Company is the most stupendous monopoly in the civilized world, and all British India is held in possession by this company. It is a fixed principle with them never to sell a foot of land in fee simple, and they only part with it on limited leases, even to the native population themselves. One half of all that the native population produces is claimed by the East India Company as "land tax;" whether it be indigo, rice, sugar, cotton or opium. This is felt as the heaviest and most grinding exaction, and particularly as to rice, which is so essential to their support. In 1840 it was estimated that 500,000 persons perished in India from starvation and its attendant diseases. Their population is too dense to raise cotton, when food is so essential. If there falls only 11 inches of rain in any year in India, their rice crop falls off, and they have inevitably to encounter famine in its most frightful excess. There can be no calculation made as

to the permanent production of cotton to any increased extent where despotism is so exacting and unlimited as is the case with the East India Company in regard to India—and where food is so scarce and the vicissitudes of seasons make famine so frequent. The protracted and difficult culture of cotton requires a free government, where those who own labor and capital shall be protected in its free enjoyment. Capital is delicate and sensitive, and will not be invested except where law is fixed, and freedom is a thing beyond the control of government. It takes $100,000,000 of capital in this country to produce annually a little over 200,000 bags of cotton, and here intelligence and enterprise have reached their highest efforts. In India, with their uncertain climate and ill-regulated labor, it would require more than that amount to produce the same. And in such a country and under such a government, with such uncertain labor, no set of men of any sagacity will invest $100,000,000 of capital in any such enterprise. The importations of cotton from India into England are now actually falling off. In 1837 England imported from India fifty-one millions of pounds of cotton, and in 1838 only thirty-four millions—while she imported the same year from the United States three hundred and nineteen millions. In 1849 she imported from India only 32 millions. In 1844 we raised a little more than 800,000,000 lbs., and of that 660,000,000 went to Europe. And there is still a large portion of the population of Europe who do not use cotton, but consume entirely hemp, flax, and wool.

The population of China may be put down at 252,866,000, and the British possessions in Asia at 121,680,000. These together would make 374,546,000. Allow them only two pounds per head, and it would amount to 749,092,000 lbs. of raw cotton—and this at 370 lbs. per bag, which is the East India bale, and it would be about 2,002,600 bales. Put the present growth and consumption of India and China at 600,000 bales, and their exports to all Europe 152,175 bales—and it would then leave a deficiency of 1,250,425 bags in those countries, assuming only two pounds raw cotton per head. But as civilization and trade expand in those thickly populated regions, particularly in China, under the British, French, and United States Treaties, formed within the last few years with that immense Empire, we may safely calculate that they will finally consume at least as much as the Turks now do, which is estimated at three lbs. per head. This rate of consumption in India and China would produce a demand in those countries alone for one thousand one hundred and twenty three million, six hundred and thirty-eight thousand pounds, or near 300,000 bales at 400 lbs.—which is 600,000 more than the crop of the United States. We will at once perceive the deep interest that Great Britain has in controlling those countries. They are at present the great outlets for increased manufactures of cotton, and it is the interest and control she has there, which has, for two years, enabled her to purchase cotton at the enhanced prices, and do a good business, while the American manufacturers may be depressed.

Wherever the British or American trade reaches, there the consumption of cotton will be extended. The Caucasian, and of it the Gallic and Anglo-Saxon races, are the conquering and subjugating races of the world; and it may be said that, wherever the banners of European arms or Christian civilization are unfurled, there will spring up markets for the rapid consumption of cotton.

By the blessing of Heaven, we are enabled to raise the most beneficent product that commerce has ever transported for the comfort of the human family, a product destined to make a new era in the intercourse of nations, and to develop new sources of civilization. And to the *slave-holding* states of the Union, it is the great source of their power and their wealth, and the main security for their peculiar institutions. It is that which gives us our energy and enterprise under a hot climate, and enables us to command the respect of foreign powers. The Egyptian laves in the Nile and worships it, as the source of his wealth and support. The Hindoo bows with superstitious reverence before the Lotus, under an idea that Vishna created Bramah from its unfolded flower. And let us teach our children to hold the cotton plant in one hand, and a sword in the other, ever ready to defend it as the source of commercial power abroad, and through that, of *Independence at home*.

The great difficulty is among ourselves. It is not over-production, or foreign competition, that we have to dread, but the denial of equal rights in the Union,

that endangers us. It is the assertion of the right to fetter and restrict us absolutely forever within our present boundaries, that we are called upon to resist. The insulting assumption that the cotton growing states are not good enough to share with the free and pious North in the benefits and rights of the Confederacy, is an outrage and stigma, and if we *bear it in peace*, we shall cover our children with deep degradation.

Edgefield District, S. C. A COTTON PLANTER.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

COIN AND BULLION.

Statement exhibiting the amount of Coin and Bullion imported and exported annually from 1821 to 1850, inclusive; and also the amount of importation over exportation, and of exportation over importation, during the same years.

	Imported.	Exported.	Excess of Importation over exportation.	Excess of Exportation over importation.
Year ending September 30, 1821	$8,064,890	$10,478,059		$2,413,169
Do. do. 1822	3,369,846	10,810,180		7,440,334
Do. do. 1823	5,097,896	6,372,987		1,275,091
Do. do. 1824	8,379,835	7,014,552	1,365,283	
Do. do. 1825	6,150,765	8,797,755		2,646,290
Do. do. 1826	6,880,966	4,704,533	2,176,433	
Do. do. 1827	8,151,130	8,014,880	136,250	
Do. do. 1828	7,489,741	8,243,476		753,735
Do. do. 1829	7,403,612	4,924,020	2,479,592	
Do. do. 1830	8,155,964	2,178,773	5,977,191	
Do. do. 1831	7,305,945	9,014,931		1,708,986
Do. do. 1832	5,907,504	5,656,340	254,164	
Do. do. 1833	7,070,368	2,611,701	4,458,667	
Do. do. 1834	17,911,632	2,076,758	15,831,874	
Do. do. 1835	13,131,447	6,477,775	6,653,672	
Do. do. 1836	13,400,881	4,324,336	9,076,545	
Do. do. 1837	10,516,414	5,976,249	4,540,165	
Do. do. 1838	17,746,116	3,508,046	14,239,070	
Do. do. 1839	5,593,176	8,776,743		3,181,567
Do. do. 1840	8,882,813	8,417,014	465,799	
Do. do. 1841	4,988,633	10,034,332		5,045,699
Do. do. 1842	4,087,016	4,813,539		726,523
Nine months to June 30, 1843	22,380,335	1,580,791	20,799,544	
Year ending 30th June, 1844	5,830,429	5,454,214	376,215	
Do. do. 1845	4,070,242	8,606,495		4,536,253
Do. do. 1846	3,777,732	3,905,268		127,536
Do. do. 1847	21,121,289	1,907,739	22,213,550	
Do. do. 1848	6,360,224	15,841,620		9,481,396
Do. do. 1849	6,651,240	5,404,648	1,246,592	
Do. do. 1850	4,628,792	7,522,994		2,894,202
Total	$263,449,873	$193,390,048	$112,290,606	$42,230,781

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. TOWNSEND HAINES, *Register.*

Statement exhibiting the quantity and value of Cotton, Tobacco, and Rice, exported annually, from 1840 to 1850, inclusive.

	COTTON			TOBACCO		RICE	
	Sea Island, lb.	Other, lb.	Value.	Hhds.	Value.	Tcs.	Value.
1840	8,779,660	785,161,392	$63,870,307	119,484	$9,883,957	101,660	$1,942,076
1841	6,237,424	523,966,676	54,330,341	147,898	12,576,703	101,617	2,010,107
1842	7,254,090	577,462,918	47,590,464	158,710	9,540,755	114,617	1,907,387
1843	7,515,079	784,732,027	40,119,806	94,154	4,650,979	106,766	1,625,726
1844	6,099,076	657,534,379	54,063.501	163,042	8,397,255	134,715	2,182,468
1845	9,389,625	863,516,371	51,739,643	147,168	7,460,849	118,691	2,160,456
1846	9,388.533	538,160,522	42,797,344	147,998	8,478,270	121,007	2,564,991
1847	6,293,973	520,925,985	53,445,848	135,762	7,242,086	144,427	3,605,896
1848	7,724.148	806,550,283	61,998,294	130,665	7,551,122	100,403	2,331,824
1849	11,969,259	1,014,633,010	66,396,967	101,521	5,804,207	128,861	2,569,362
1850	8,236,463	627,145,141	71,984,616	145,729	9,954,023	127,069	2,631,557

Statement exhibiting the value of Bread Stuffs and Provisions exported annually, (year ending Sept. 30,) from 1821 to 1850, inclusive.

	Value.		Value.
1821	$12,341,901	1836	$10,614,130
1822	13,886,856	1837	9,588,359
1823	13,767,847	1838	9,636,650
1824	15,059,484	1839	14,147,779
1825	11,634,449	1840	19,067,535
1826	11,303,496	1841	17,196,102
1827	11,685,556	1842	16,902,876
1828	11,461,144	1843*	11,204,123
1829	13,131,858	1844†	17,970,135
1830	12,075,430	1845†	16,743,421
1831	17,538,927	1846†	27,701,191
1832	12,424,703	1847†	68,701,921
1833	14,209,128	1848†	37,472,751
1834	11,524,024	1849†	38,155,507
1835	12,009,399	1850†	26,051,373

*9 months, to June 30. †Year ending June 30

2.—FREE BANKING LAW.

As it is very likely the state of Louisiana will, at the next session of its Legislature, imitate the system of Free Banking adopted with such general favor in Virginia, New-York, and many of the northern states, we publish, for the information of our citizens, the Massachusetts law, which is said to be among the best yet devised on this subject. We shall hereafter present this subject more fully:

SEC. I. Any number of persons, not less than fifty, may become a body corporate for banking purposes, subject to all the duties, liabilities and restrictions, to which the existing banks are now liable. The stock not to be less than $100,000, nor more than $1,000,000.

II. The stock of banks hereby authorized by this law shall be divided into shares of $100.—One-half of the capital must be paid before the commencement of operations, and the whole within one year thereafter.

III. Before the commencement of operations, a certificate shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, signed by the president and directors, stating:—1. The corporate name of the bank.—2. The name of town or city where located.—3. The amount of its capital stock.—4. The names and residences of the stockholders, and the number of shares held by each.—5. When the bank is to go into operation.—6. No bank to assume the name of any pre-existing bank.

IV. The capital stock may be increased at a subsequent date, by a vote of a majority of the stockholders; the same proceedings shall be had as in the first instance.

V. Such bank shall carry on the business of banking at its own banking house, but not elsewhere, and may pay dividends semi-annually. If any bank neglect to carry on the business of banking, a forfeiture of privileges shall follow.

VI. The Auditor of State is authorized and required to procure the engraving and printing of circulating notes, of such denominations as previously allowed—all such notes to be registered, numbered and countersigned by the Auditor before delivery.

VII. Banks authorized by this law may transfer to the Auditor, at a rate not above its par value nor above its market value, any public stock issued by any city or town in this Commonwealth, or by either of the New-England states, the state of New-York, or by the United States; and receive therefor an equal amount of circulating notes.

VIII. The Auditor is authorized to exchange any such stocks for others deposited by the bank, provided the security to be equally good, and the amount of circulation not reduced below fifty thousand dollars.

IX. The Auditor is authorized to deliver to bankers under this act, powers of attorney to receive interest or dividends on their stocks held by him. Such power to be revoked whenever occasion may require it.

X. Such bank is authorized to loan and circulate such notes according to the ordinary course of banking.

XI. In case of failure to pay such notes on presentation, they may be protested; and if not redeemed within ten days after notice, the Auditor is authorized to give public notice thereof, and that they will be redeemed out of trust funds in his hands.

XII. Banks established under this law are restricted in the amount of circulation to the same limit as the old institutions—viz: twenty-five per cent. beyond their capital.

XIII. All plates, dies and materials, for printing such circulating notes, to remain in the custody of the Auditor of state.

XIV. The Auditor to be liable to a fine of five thousand dollars, and imprisonment not less than five years, if he permit circulating notes to be issued to any bank beyond its collateral stocks.

XV. Each bank established under this act shall, in addition to the ordinary returns required by law, specify the stocks deposited with the Comptroller for its circulation.

XVI. The Secretary of the Commonwealth is authorized to prepare separate abstracts for the banks established under this act.

XVII. The Bank Commissioners shall have the same power over the banks established by this act as over chartered banks; and they are required to examine the certificates of stock held by the Auditor in trust for such banks.

XVIII. Whenever any free bank shall return to the Auditor ninety per cent. of the bank notes received from him, and shall deposit funds for the balance, the Auditor may return to this bank all stocks previously received from it.

XIX. Free banks that relinquish business, must give six years notice that "their circulating notes must be presented to the Auditor for payment within six years after the issue of such notice."

XX. The Justices of the Supreme Court are authorized to adopt proceedings against free banks, similar to those against chartered banks, whenever the court may deem it necessary.

XXI. Whenever any bank shall be placed in the hands of agents or receivers for liquidation, by the Supreme Judicial Court, the Auditor shall transmit to such agent all stocks for moneys held by him in trust for such bank.

XXII. This act may be amended or repealed at the pleasure of the Legislature.

3.—INCREASE OF BANKING CAPITAL.

While the banking capital of New-Orleans, where it is more needed than in any city in the Union, is decreasing by the progressive expiration of the few bank charters in existence, we find that in other cities the policy of the sagacious legislators is to increase capital with the increase of population and business. We notice that the Bank Committee in the House of Representatives of Massachusetts have recommended bills increasing the banking capital of that state, in certain old institutions, to the extent of $4,385,000. They have also recommended charters for new banks, with an aggregate capital of $1,450,000. An additional bill is about to be reported for a bank with a capital of $100,000. The recent additions to the banking capital of New-York amount, in the aggregate, to about $7,000,000. In Kentucky, eight new banks have been established with an aggregate capital of $2,500,000. In Ohio, two new banks, with a capital of $300,000. In Mobile, one new bank, with a capital of $1,000,000. In Savannah, one new bank, with a capital of $300,000. Several new banks are also about to be established in New-Jersey.

DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

1—EXTENSION OF COTTON AND WOOL FACTORIES AT THE SOUTH.

We have been favored by the author (E. Steadman) of Tennessee, with a very able and instructive paper upon this subject, which we regret our inability to publish entire, but from which we shall freely extract. Mr. Steadman recom-

mends the application of slave labor, throughout our limits, to these purposes. In this we heartily agree, such labor having been found most advantageous wherever adopted.

STATISTICS OF A COTTON AND WOOLEN MILL OF 5,000 SPINDLES; $100,000 CAPITAL.

In order that the reader may fully understand us, as we go along, we will here lay before him an estimate of one year's operation of the proposed cotton and woolen mill, of five thousand spindles, with eighty-eight cotton and twenty four woolen looms for manufacturing osnaburgs, sheetings, yarns, jeans, and linsey, the estimated cost of which, including lot, buildings and machinery, ready for operation, is $100,000.

The contemplated mill will annually make the following amount of goods:—1,710 dozen of assorted yarns per day, which in three hundred days will amount to 513,000 dozen, weighing 7¾ oz. each, which are now worth by wholesale 9 cents per dozen; making in the whole	$46,170 00
Twenty-four osnaburg looms will make 37½ yards each per day, which in 300 days will make 270,000 yards, weighing ¼ lb. per yard, worth 11¼ cents—amounting to	31,050 00
Sixty-four looms for weaving sheetings, will each make 33½ yards per day, weighing 2¾ yards to the lb., which in 300 days amounts to 640,000 yards, at 8¼ cents per yard	52,800 00
Twelve linsey looms will make 37½ yards each per day, making in 300 days 135,000 yards, weighing ¾ lb. to the yard, which is worth, plain and colored, on an average, 30 cts. per yard—amounting to	40,500 00
Twelve jeans looms will make 28 yards per day, and in 300 days 100,800 yards, weighing 1 lb. to the yard, worth, plain and colored, 40 cts. per yard, amounting in 300 days to	40,320 00
Total products per annum,	$210,840 00

The above result will cost for cotton, wool, labor, and incidental charges in manufacturing, as follows:—

Cotton required, 766,200 pounds, delivered at the mill, including all charges, at 10 cents per pound, amounts in the whole to	$76,620 00
Wool required, 157,837½ pounds delivered at the mill, including all charges at 31¼ cents per pound, amounts in the whole to	49,324 00
Wood required, 2,000 cords delivered at the mill, including all charges, at $1 75 per cord, amounts to	3,500 00
Labor to manufacture the above goods amounts to	25,725 00
Commissions, freights and charges, to include all costs of sale at 10 per cent., amounting to	21,084 00
Interest on $30,000 capital necessary to be invested in stock, on an average one year with another, at 7 per cent. per annum, amounts to	2,100 00
Insurance on buildings, machinery, and stock, $100,000, at 2½ per cent.	2,500 00
Depreciation on the value of machinery, worth $75,000, 5 per cent.	3,750 00
Incidental expenses, which is the cost of oil, leather, starch, dye-stuffs, &c.	6,000 00
Total expenses	$190,603 00
Total profits	$20,237 00

In addition to the styles of goods mentioned in the above estimates, a portion of the machinery and labor can be profitably employed, and no doubt will be, in the manufacture of cottonades, bed tickings, stripes, checks, and plaids.

In the table of expenses will be found an item of $25,725, for labor. This item embraces all the labor necessary to carry on the mill, or that is in any way connected with it. For the satisfaction of those who are not familiar with the subject, we have made the following analysis of that item, in order that every

man may calculate for himself the amount paid to each description of operatives, and form his own conclusions as to its sufficiency.

TABLE OF LABOR.

8 Boys, per annum,	$50 00 each,		$400
106 Women "	112 50 "		11,925
23 Men "	250 00 "		5,750
1 Engineer "	600 00 "		600
1 Carpenter "	450 00 "		450
1 Machinist "	600 00 "		600
4 Overseers "	600 00 "		2,400
1 Clerk "	600 00 "		600
1 Superintendent	1,500 00 "		1,500
1 Agent	1,500 00 "		1,500
147			$25,725

These are the amounts proposed to be paid, and they contemplate that each person boards himself or herself, as the case may be.

No question, we presume, will be raised in regard to the liberality of any of the above items, except for the labor of the 106 women and the 23 men. The wages allowed the women, it will be seen, is $112 50 per annum, which for fifty weeks, deducting two weeks for holidays and lost time, amounts to two dollars and twenty-five cents per week. The wages allowed the 23 men—who are mostly common hands, is two hundred and fifty dollars, which, for fifty weeks, amounts to five dollars per week.

"In Lowell, labor is paid the fair compensation of 80 cents a day for men, and $2 dollars a week for women, while in Tennessee the average compensation for labor does not exceed 50 cents per day for men, and $1 25 per week for women. Such is the wisdom of a wise division of labor."

We will now briefly recapitulate the advantages we have enumerated, in favor of manufacturing here:

766,200 pounds of cotton costs us 1 cent per pound less than the northern manufacturers,	$ 7,662 00
157,837½ pounds of wool costs 1½ cents per pound less than the northern manufacturers,	2,367 50
Five per cent. on the value of the goods, worth $210,840,	10,670 00
Sum total of advantage,	$20,699 50

It will be seen that we have here represented an advantage in favor of Southern manufactures, of over 20 per cent., and from the facts in our possession, we cannot believe the estimate extravagant. We have now before us a very able work written by Hamilton Smith, Esq., of Louisville, Ky., on this subject, in which he demonstrates that locations on the Ohio River have an advantage over the northern establishments of 21½ per cent., and as a matter of course, an establishment here, in the immediate neighborhood of the cotton fields, would have a still greater advantage. Mr. James Montgomery—the author of several standard works on the manufacture of cotton in Europe and America, and very high authority on all subjects connected with manufacturing—recently made the following statements of the advantages of the South and West for manufacturing, after having made a personal examination of their facilities. He says:—

"I have read Gen. James' pamphlet, and the pamphlets written by Mr. Gregg, on the comparative advantages of the South for manufacturing, and yet, after all I have read on the subject, I may say, with the Queen of Sheba, half the truth has not yet been told. Cheap living, and, of course, low wages, cheap cotton, coal and iron, constitute the great elements of success in the introduction and prosecution of the cotton manufacture. No country in the world possesses these elements in a degree equal to the southern and southwestern sections of the United States. Great Britain, with her cheap coals and iron, stands at the head of all nations in point of wealth and commerce. She is now making a desperate effort to introduce cheap living, but she can never introduce cheap cotton. The Northern States can never equal the South in either of the above named elements."

The cotton crop of Tennessee amounts to 200,000 bales, averaging 450 pounds. This will give us 90,000,000 pounds per annum, the average price of which is supposed to be about 6½ cents. The value of the crop, then, is $5,850,000. To produce this amount of cotton would require 1,440,000 acres of land, averaging 250lbs. to the acre in cotton. The average value of these lands cannot be less than $15 per acre, which gives us a capital of $21,000,000 invested in land alone.

To cultivate this amount of land will require 51,430 able-bodied hands, each tending seven acres of cotton, producing 250 pounds to the acre. If we value them at $500 each, which would be a low estimate, we find a capital invested in slaves, to produce this cotton, of $25,715,000.

To these items we must add the amount of capital invested in mules, horses, ploughs, and all other farming implements, estimated at about $2,695,000, making the total amount of capital employed to produce the 90,000,000 pounds of cotton, $50,000,000.

To manufacture the 90,000,000 pounds of cotton into cloth, would require 500,000 spindles, with all the preparations for weaving, the cost of which, including the powers, (water or steam) sites and buildings, would be $10,000,000.

In addition to this $10,000,000, which would all be consumed in the erection of buildings, purchase of sites and machinery, there would be required the sum of $2,500,000, upon which to operate in the purchase of material, payment of operators, &c., which would run up the amount of capital necessary, to $12,500,000.

The 90,000,000 pounds of cotton will make 225,000,000 yards of domestics, the cotton yielding two and one half yards to the pound. The average price of these domestics is not less than 7½ cents per yard, which would make the aggregate value of the goods manufactured from the cotton crop of Tennessee, $16,875,000.

To operate the above amount of machinery, 25,000 common hands—embracing men, women and children—would be required, at an annual expense of $3,125,000. Also 1,000 men, machinists, overseers and superintendents, at an annual expense of $750,000, making the cost of the labor,	$ 3,875,000
The incidental expenses, embracing repairs, oil, leather, starch, &c., would amount to	1,500,000
Five per cent. to be set apart as a sinking fund, to cover the wear and tear of machinery, buildings, &c.	500,000
Insurance, 2½ per cent. on $10,000,000,	250,000
Ten per cent. upon the value of the goods, to cover commissions, freights and losses,	1,685,500
Cost of 90,000,000 pounds of cotton delivered at the mill, say 6¾ cents per pound,	6,075,000
Making the annual expenses,	$13,885,500

If we deduct this bill of expenses from the value of the goods produced as above, ($16,875,000) we have an annual profit of $2,989,500, or *twenty-four per cent.* upon the capital of $12,500,000.

Thus it will be seen, that while the agriculturists who produce this cotton, make but 11½ per cent. upon their capital, the manufacturers who convert it into fabric, clear 24 per cent., or a fraction over double the amount upon their capital. Are there any so blind as not to see the advantages of the system?

SLAVERY AND MANUFACTURING.

We now approach a subject fraught with the most important consequences to the people of the slaveholding states, and which should command their serious consideration.

The events of the last three years must have satisfied every intelligent man, that the institution of slavery in the United States has already reached the limits of expansion—that its further extension is a physical impossibility. We have heretofore been excluded from the territory north of the line of the Missouri compromise, and the admission of California closes the door to any hope of extension of slavery there. The intermediate territory is said to be unfit for slave labor—that both climate and soil are opposed to it—and that, as a consequence, it can never go there.

What, then, has the South to look to or hope for? The North is rapidly filling up—the demand for labor is great—capital is abundant, and population is pouring in. They already have the preponderance of political power in the National government, and hold, as it were, our political destinies in the hollow of their hand. There is free territory enough to make fifteen or twenty new states, while the South can only look to the three or four states to be formed out of Texas, to balance the fearful reinforcement to the opponents of our institution.

That the North has the power to oppress, and if disposed, to crush us, no one will deny, and the question is not whether they can do it, but whether they will exercise the power it is acknowledged they possess. Under such circumstances it becomes the interest, ay, the duty, of every southern man, to inquire if the South cannot be placed in a position to repel assaults upon her institutions, in the event they ever should be made.

The South has for a long series of years permitted the fostering care of the general government to be extended to the domestic manufactures of our country. She has permitted herself to be taxed to support the manufacturing systems of the North, to her own direct disadvantage, in order that our country might be as independent of other nations for her supplies, as federal legislation could make her. She has thus aided in increasing the wealth and population of the Northern States, and developing their resources, until they have outgrown her control, and now threaten her dearest rights, if not her very existence.

Under these circumstances, the true policy of the South is distinct and clearly marked. She must resort to the same means by which power has been accumulated at the North, to secure it for herself. She must embark in that system of manufacturing which has been so successfully employed at the North. We hold the raw material, and if we will but go into its manufacture, we can control the world. All civilized nations are now dependent upon our staple to give employment to their machinery and their labor, and they cannot do without it. If, then, we manufacture a large portion of it ourselves, we reduce the quantity for export, and the competition for that remainder will add greatly to our wealth, while it will place us in a condition to dictate our own terms. The manufactories will increase our population; increased population and wealth will enable us to chain the Southern States proudly and indissolubly together by rail-roads and other internal improvements, and these works, by affording speedy communication from point to point, will prove our surest defence either against foreign aggression or domestic revolt.

Our slave population is every day increasing upon us in greater ratio than the white, and it is only by some system that will encourage the emigration of a white population to us, that we can hope to keep up the equilibrium of the two races.

We have seen that this manufacturing system will induce emigration to us; that it will add both to our commercial and political power, and above all, it will enable us to defend successfully, those rights guaranteed to us by the constitution; and if the evil day should ever come, when the South shall be satisfied that she cannot remain in the Union upon equal terms, or with safety to her institutions, it will place her in a condition to maintain her separate nationality.

2.—SLAVE POWER IN COTTON FACTORIES.

A correspondent of the New-York Herald having visited the Saluda Factory, near Columbia, S. C., thus comments upon the use of slaves for manufactories:

The factory in question ($100,000 capital) employs 98 operatives, or 128 including children. They are all slaves; and a large proportion of them are owned by the company. The mill runs 5,000 spindles, and 120 looms. The fabrics manufactured are heavy brown shirting and Southern stripe, a coarse kind of colored goods for house servants. The superintendent is decidedly of the opinion that slave labor is cheaper for cotton manufacture than free white labor. The average cost per annum of those employed in this mill, he says, does not exceed $75. Slaves not sufficiently strong to work in the cotton fields, can attend to the looms and spindles in the cotton mills; and most of the girls in this establishment would not be suited for plantation work. We dislike the idea of drawing a comparison between the labor of the fair and virtuous daughters of the North

and that of the blacks of the South, in the cotton mills. It is unpleasant to put them on the same footing, even in the cotton mills, though one mill may be, in Massachusetts, exclusively occupied by the amiable, industrious, intelligent, and educated daughters of the old Bay State, and the other may be, in South Carolina, worked by negro slaves. We regret it; we have that sort of respect for the sex of our own race, which makes it painful to bring them to the same level with the colored races, though both may be employed in the same service. At the best, the work in a cotton mill is consumptive of lungs as well as cotton. We have been through the mills of Lowell, and other places in the North: the general appearance of the female operatives is neat and cleanly; but their prevailing complexion is an unhealthy pallor. Not many die at the mills, because they are young, and when they fall sick, they, if possible, return home. But the life of an operative in a cotton mill is a consumptive business at best.

Mr. Graves is of the opinion that the blacks can better endure the labor of the cotton mills than the whites. The slaves in this factory, male and female, appeared to be cheerful, well fed, and healthy. The mill has been worked by slave operatives (requiring only one white overseer,) for two years past, and the result, we are informed, is in favor of slave operatives:

Average cost of a slave operative per annum	$75 00
" " white operative, at least	116 00
Difference	$41 00

Or over thirty per cent. saved in the cost of labor alone.

3.—COAL IN ARKANSAS.

Perhaps it is not generally known that there is coal in Arkansas; and when this is the case, it may not be known whether it exists in such a quantity, or possesses such a quality, as to render it an object worthy of attention. Though the exact limits of the coal field of Arkansas, and consequently its extent, have not yet been very definitely made out, nor all its varieties brought to light; yet enough is already known, both as to its quantity and quality, to give full assurance to a hundred times more mining enterprise than the wants of the country will soon require.

The coal field of Arkansas commences about forty miles above Little Rock, on the Arkansas River, and extends up the river, on both sides, far beyond the limits of the state. I certainly know of its being from twenty to thirty miles broad, and frequently hear of coal being found to a considerable distance outside of those limits. Its length is more than a hundred miles within the state, extending, I know not how far, into the Indian territory. No coal field could lie more advantageously than it does for mining purposes, as the river running lengthwise through its whole extent, must occasion very numerous placers, where it can be mined above the water level. This is a great advantage, as it diminishes the expenses of mining, and renders the mine entirely safe from those disastrous explosions from carburetta hydrogen gas, which often occur in those which lie below the water level.

As yet, very little mining has been done, more than to supply a few blacksmiths in the neighborhood, and to furnish a few boat loads for Little Rock. It is not yet known how many beds there are in the series; nor is it of so much practical importance to know, as one good one is sufficient. The thickness of the veins, so far as it is known, is about the same that is in the coal fields on the Ohio.

There are three distinct species of coal known, viz: anthracite, bituminous, and cannel coal; but there is an almost infinite number of varieties, occupying every possible shade of difference between the most perfectly formed anthracite, on the one hand, and of cannel on the other. They run into each other by such slight variations, that it is almost impossible to which species certain varieties most properly belong; indeed, they do not belong to the one species more than to the other, but partly to both. Nevertheless, they are none the worse for that.

This is one of the ways by which Providence has shown, as in all His works, the benevolence of His character, by furnishing us with as great a variety in this most important fuel, as there is in the uses to which it is to be applied. There is no

one kind of coal that will answer for all purposes; nor is there any kind that is useless, or unsuited to some purpose. It is for the want of knowledge of these facts, that people pronounce certain kinds of coal as poor, or even worthless, because they do not deport themselves in the same manner in the fire, that other coals do with which they are acquainted. Every variety of coal is suited to the production of some specific effect, and requires a corresponding variety in the treatment of its combustion.

It is not pretended that all kinds of coal are of equal value, any more than that all kinds of wood are; yet many varieties of coal are very much undervalued, for want of a proper knowledge to the uses to which they are best suited, or to the best manner of using them. Thirty years ago, anthracite coal was thought to be utterly useless, because it would not burn in the kind of grates then in use; and it was remarked that it never would be burned until the last great conflagration. But a small change in the form of the grate soon showed it to be the most valuable fuel ever known.

Several varieties of the Ohio river coals have been pronounced of little or no value, and could find no market; because they did not, with the same kind of grate and management, succeed equally well with the Pittsburg coal. But afterwards, when their true character came to be known, they have taken their place in the market according to their real merit.

The greater part of the coals in Arkansas is, like that of all our other coal fields, bituminous: indeed, this is far the most common kind all over the world. But several *varieties* of bituminous coal have already come to light, and doubtless many more will, as its development progresses.

I know not that any true cannel coal has yet been found, but some of the bituminous approaches a little towards it; and there is little doubt that it will be found, as it exists in all our other coal fields.

But anthracite, *well marked anthracite*, has been found, though not as yet of sufficient thickness to admit of being worked. Yet there is strong ground for believing that it does exist in quantity, and that a proper search would bring it to light. There are two reasons for this belief: one is, that a small quantity, as already stated, has been found; another is, that a portion of the coal field has been disturbed, and the rocks, together with the coal, are highly inclined. Anthracite coal is never found in rocks lying horizontally, though it does not follow that all coals found in highly inclined rocks are anthracite. That portion of the great Pennsylvania coal field only in which the rocks have been very much disturbed, and consequently are highly inclined, produces anthracite. This leads to the conclusion, that the same cause which produced the disturbance, produced also the anthracite; or, in other words, converted bituminous coal into anthracite, by driving off its bitumen. A variety of coal having very little bitumen, or in other words, almost anthracite, has been found under circumstances which lead to the belief that it exists in inexhaustible quantities.

From what has been said, it would seem that there is no deficiency in the quantity or quality of Arkansas coals. There is little or no doubt that every variety of coal which the multiplied wants of man may hereafter require, will in due time be found to have been laid up there in store for him by the Great Provider, thou- years before these wants existed, in anticipation of them. And there is no little doubt that this is the best source, and that it will ultimately be the principal source from which the lower portion of the Mississippi Valley will be supplied.

My next will be on zinc and manganese.

B. Lawrence, *Geologist.*

4.—A SILVER MINE IN VIRGINIA.

The Charlestown (Va.) Spirit of Jefferson says, that there is every reason to believe that a silver mine has been discovered on the farm of Messrs. James and Dennis McSherry, of that county, situated on the east bank of the Shenandoah River, and at the base of the Blue Ridge mountain.

The mine was discovered some months since, and a small specimen obtained and forwarded to the Philadelphia Mint to be assayed. The Superintendent of the mint has returned the same, made into a ten cent piece, and pronounces the ore as exceedingly rich. The ledge of rock in which the ore is impregnated, is of immense size. Every three pounds of rock, it is estimated, will yield one dollar in silver. Arrangements have been made at once for mining.

5.—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES AT THE SOUTH.

The best evidence of the prosperity of the Southern manufactures, is the continual arrival of large cargoes of manufactured cotton cloths in this city, from the interior. Yesterday the steamer Chatham arrived from Augusta, with 350 bales domestics, from the Augusta Manufacturing Company. These goods have been manufactured to order, and are destined for Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York, where they will compete with the Eastern goods sold in those markets. The cotton cloths manufactured in our Southern mills being heavier and more durable, are preferred in those cities above all others. The demand for this class of goods is daily increasing; and while the Northern mills, in which the finer and printed fabrics are made are closing their doors, it is gratifying to observe the prosperity of our own manufactories, and to the capital daily invested in new factories. These facts prove what we have often asserted, that we have a decided advantage over the North in the business of manufacturing yarns and coarse cotton goods.—*Savannah News.*

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

1.—NEW-ORLEANS AND MISSISSIPPI RAIL-ROAD.

TO THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA.*

THE undersigned were appointed, on the part of the Convention which assembled in April last in New-Orleans, a Permanent Committee to devise the means necessary for the construction of a Rail-road from the city of New-Orleans to Jackson, in the state of Mississippi, and were instructed, after the adjournment of said Convention, to take such steps in furtherance of its objects, as are indicated in the following resolutions:

1. That the New-Orleans, Jackson and Northern Rail-road, being a work eminently public in its character, and calculated to promote the general prosperity of the state, and especially enhance the value of the entire property situated on the line of the route, and at its termini, justice requires that means for its construction be provided at the expense of all who are to share in its benefits.

2. That until more mature deliberation shall have perfected a plan of organization for carrying out the entire completion of the project, it is expedient to confine the present action of the Convention to the adoption of such measures as shall secure the making of the road to the state line, leaving for future consideration the expediency of consolidating the company with one to be formed for continuing the road from the state line to Jackson, Mississippi, or of devising other means by which the two roads can be worked in unison.

3. That in order to cover all contingencies, including the cost of locomotives, carriages, depots, &c., it is expedient that the capital of the company to be organized consist of $1,500,000.

4. That a company be immediately formed, under the general corporation law of this state, with a capital of $1,500,000, divided into shares of $100 each.

5. That a memorial be presented to the Legislature of this state, praying the passage of an act providing substantially as follows, viz:

That the several municipal councils of the city of New-Orleans, and the police juries of the respective parishes situated on the line of the road, be empowered to levy a special tax on the real estate lying within their respective limits, to be called the New-Orleans and Jackson Rail-road tax; provided, that no ordinance thus passed shall be binding, until approved by a majority of the legal voters of the locality, at a special election called for that purpose, and that the tax thus paid by any individual shall entitle him to an equal amount of stock in the company.

6. That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed, by a future report, to declare the amount of subscriptions that ought in justice to be contributed by the city of New-Orleans and the parishes aforesaid, basing their report upon the official returns of the value of real estate.

7. That, in the meantime, voluntary subscriptions of individuals to the company be solicited on the entire line of the route, and that committees be appointed for each parish for that purpose, with the understanding and on the condition, that any subscriber shall have the right of giving in the receipt for money paid by him to the Company in satisfaction of any tax to be levied on him as above provided.

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* This address emanates from Mr. Burke, Chairman of the Sub-committee.

8. That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to prepare and print a detailed report, developing the principles embraced in these resolutions, and carrying out the details of organization in conformity therewith.

The Committee have proceeded to organize a provisional company, and open books for subscription in the city of New-Orleans, and at different points on the line of the proposed rail-road. Under this arrangement, the amount of stock already taken has reached the sum of $400,000.

The progress of Louisiana, notwithstanding her great natural wealth, has been but slow in comparison with many of her sister states, whilst New-Orleans, once the emporium and mart of the immense empire of the West, sees her commercial rank and position fading away in the triumphant struggles of a host of formidable rivals. The Valley of the Mississippi, the natural tributary of New-Orleans, has been rapidly increasing in wealth and population, while the commerce of the city has not increased, as will be seen by a comparison of the years 1849 and 1850:

Year.	Flat Boats.	Steam Boats.	NO. OF VESSELS. Amer'n	For'n	C'twise	TONNAGE. American	Foreign	Coastwise
1849	1496	2873	697	344	1558	240,844 42	201,196 10	461,899 62
1850	924	2784	522	378	1342	175,167 35	176,344 02	412,126 01
Decrease	572	89	175		216	65,677 07	24,852 08	49,773 61
Increase				34				

The comparison of these years must not be considered as an isolated case; but, on the contrary, is too true an *expose* of the course of trade of the city for several years past.

With the picture of the past before us, it is impossible to resist the conviction, that had New-Orleans been true to herself, she could not now have been reduced to a condition of so much hazard, and the humiliation of such appeals as have become necessary would have been spared to her citizens. With her natural advantages, aided by a liberal system of internal improvements, she would have remained the Queen of the Southwest, united in sympathy and interest with those whom she had conciliated and attached to herself by the liberality of her spirit and the extent of her enterprises. The very reverse has been the case. New-Orleans, in proud exultation over her natural resources, has cut herself off from the improvements of the age, and resting upon these resources as upon a rock, has defied the winds and the waves which have already been sweeping over her in mockery of her faith and her folly. One by one, her ancient friends and supporters have been bidding her good-by, and seeking less congenial but more valuable commercial alliances with the more enterprising marts of the Atlantic seaboard.

What, then, fellow-citizens, must be done for New-Orleans? She must, by a wise and liberal stroke of policy, regain a part, if not the whole, of the trade she has supinely lost, and open new sources of opulence and power, which are so abundant around her. She can do this—

1st. By changing or modifying her laws bearing hardly and unequally upon capital and enterprise, and increasing her financial facilities for the control of trade.

2d. By introducing such reforms into the administration of our municipal affairs, as shall ensure an economical as well as efficient government for the city, and shall restore her credit, now utterly prostrated.

3d. By affording greater facilities and removing unnecessary restrictions on commerce; by encouraging manufactures—employing steamships, and establishing a direct foreign commerce with countries requiring the staple productions of the great valley; and finally, what is of most importance—by munificent appropriations for rail-roads leading from New-Orleans, and connecting with the vast system of rail-roads now projected or under construction in neighboring states, and by co-operating zealously with the friends of internal improvement throughout the Southwest.

The Committee have been directed by the Convention to prepare a memorial to the Legislature, praying for the passage of a law, giving to the parishes of the state, with the concurrence of a majority of their legal voters, the right to levy a special tax upon real estate for the promotion of rail-roads.

With the experience of other communities in favor of the plan, and in particular of Ohio, Kentucky, Connecticut, Tennessee, Mississippi, and our neighbor city of Mobile, and with the decisions of the highest courts of law in Kentucky and Tennessee on the side of its equity and constitutionality, it can only be necessary to submit a few brief considerations preparatory to your being called upon to act at the ballot-box.

Objections may be made to the constitutionality of this mode of taxation, and to the principle itself, as a novel one; but such objections are untenable. Wherever the point of constitutionality has been submitted to the highest judicial tribunal in any state, it has been favorably pronounced upon without one exception; and it is held everywhere, that the Legislature has constitutional authority to grant to all municipal corporations power to tax the property within their limits for the construction of works of internal improve

ment. That it is not novel, is evinced by the examples of such taxation in Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Connecticut, and elsewhere.*

1st. Experience has demonstrated, that in all communities where public spirit has not been generally awakened, it will not do to rely solely upon individual subscriptions for the promotion of great public works. These subscriptions may, to be sure, realize a large amount, as is happily the case in the present instance; but it is not fair to throw the whole burden of a great public benefit upon the shoulders of a few, allowing those who have not shared the heat and burthen of the day, but who have come in at the eleventh hour, to participate equally in its advantages. Even if individual subscriptions were adequate to the undertaking, they would still want the attribute of fairness, especially where the works are new ones, and may not at first be so profitable in themselves, however advantageous in their general results upon the community.

2d. A tax upon real estate is the fairest, most equal and best that could possibly be devised, since it is real estate that must first feel the benefit; and it is this that gives a fixed and permanent interest to the holder and revenues, more independent of his individual agencies than any other description of property. That real estate is the first to feel the beneficial influence of internal improvement, is evidenced by the practical experience of every portion of the country. The valuation of real estate in the city of New-York, in 1825, the year of the opening of the Erie Canal, was $58,425,395. In 1833, the year after the completion of the Ohio Canal, connecting the Ohio River with Lake Erie, it was $114,124,566; and in 1840, when these improvements had time to develop themselves, it had swelled up to the sum of $187,121,714. In the ten years preceding the opening of these improvements, the valuation of property scarcely underwent any change; but in the 15 years following these improvements, the value of real estate had increased over 300 per cent. The same effect is observable in the country. The population and the valuation of property in the counties in New-York traversed by the Erie Railroad, was:

	Population.	Real and Personal Estate.
In 1830	460,562	$43,484,588
In 1840	564,685	84,000,350
Increase in ten years	104,123	$40,515,762

In Massachusetts, where there have been $75,000,000 invested in rail-roads, the increase in the value of property is more striking:

In 1840 it was	$299,876,329
In 1850 it was	590,531,881
Increase in 10 years	$290,653,552

In Tennessee, the same result has been produced in four counties traversed by the Nashville and Chattanooga Rail road:

In 1848 the assessed value of property was	$23,864,043
In 1849 the " " " "	26,418,682
Increase in one year	$2,554,639

Still more striking have been the results in Georgia. Population, production and wealth have there increased in a ratio that seems almost the result of magic. As real estate, therefore, feels more directly the influence of these improvements, it is but just that it should bear the weight of their construction. In fact, no other property can be reached with even an appearance of fairness and equality, especially property of an intangible kind. In a commercial community, capital in trade should be the last to be touched. It should meet with especial favor, more particularly in cases like this, where the sleepless rivalries of other communities must be encountered in the contest for trade, and where the slightest disadvantages will often turn the scale in favor of or against the one or the other.

3d. The question of determining whether this tax shall be imposed or not, could not be submitted to a more proper tribunal than to the people themselves, whether in the city or in the parishes through which the road shall run. The majority of these are proprietors of real estate; the whole, with but few exceptions, expect or desire to be, and are interested in the appreciation of its value, *as they are in the maintenance of its rights.* The fortune of no individual can escape the general rise or depreciation in the value of property, for inseparably connected with these are all the pursuits, employments and avocations of life, however elevated or humble.

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* The reader is referred to the following authorities: Godin vs. Crosbep, (8 Leigh's Reports;) City of Bridgeport vs. Housatonic R. R. Co., (15 Connecticut Reports:) Nichols vs. Corporation of Nashville, (Supreme Court of Tennessee;) Talbot vs. Dent, (9 vol. 13 Monroe's Reports.)

4th. In the fourth place, and even in the extreme case that property will not be benefited by the road, (an impossible assumption,) *the tax is not one without an equivalent.* It is a tax only by *misnomer*, since the whole amount will be represented by stock in the Company, parcelled out to the property holders, and assignable as any other description of value—thus the smallest proprietor will have a direct and tangible interest in the road. That this stock will maintain its par value, and even pay a fair, not to say a large per cent. of dividends, we believe is demonstrable. The capacity of the country for the support of a rail-road is rendered so plain by a reference to the accompanying statistics, that the Committee do not deem it necessary to enlarge further upon the subject. As yet, no rail-road has been established having its terminus in a large commercial city and reaching into the country, that has not proved a good investment.

Recapitulation of the Value of Property—of improved and unimproved Land—of Production and Population.

PARISHES.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Slaves.	Value horses not attached to farm	Value of Carriages.	Total Valuation of Property.	Acres of improved Land.	Acres of unimproved Land.	Corn in bushels.
City of New Orleans.* 1st May.	20,321,475	----	----	--	24,950,805	--	--	----
City of New Orleans.* 2d May.	30,714,010	----	----	--	40,257,967	--	--	----
City of New Orleans.* 3d May.	6,794,623	----	----	--	7,931,653	--	--	----
		----	----	--		--	--	----
	57,830,108	----	----	--	73,140,425	--	--	----
City of Lafayette	6,167,650	399,500	53,150	23,150	6,643,450	Left	bank.	----
Jefferson, exclusive of Lafayette,	3,479,025	1,485,100	8,100	7,150	4,979,375	10,627	20,936	113,390
St. Charles	1,710,360	1,734,375	10,820	9,025	3,464,590	20,576	66,746	178,980
St. John the Baptist	1,628,800	2,325,600	7,560	15,590	3,977,550	22,285	34,712	191,990
St. James	3,376,120	3,532,850	15,075	23,665	6,947,710	42,005	48,144	328,480
Ascension	3,271,039	2,495,555	20,323	13,410	5,800,327	38,788	65,178	345,960
Livingston	152,493	313,835	82,708	10,499	559,535	9,250	65,524	47,548
St. Helena	314,592	773,530	26,560	1,535	1,116,217	21,430	139,350	107,575
East Baton Rouge	3,252,287	2,340,795	169,015	20,375	5,783,472	39,036	115,987	231,112
East Feliciana	1,689,853	3,302,980	33,675	54,110	5,080,618	82,653	127,074	561,719
Totals	82,872,327	18,704,120	426,986	178,509	117,492,259	279,650	653,651	1,906,694

PARISHES.	Rice in pounds.	Hhds. sugar 1000 lbs. to hhd.	Molasses in gallons.	Cotton in bales 400 lbs.	POPULATION. Free.	Slaves	Total.	Increase in 10 years.
City of New Orleans.* 1st May.	-------	----	----	----	33,561	8,110	41,671	----
City of New Orleans.* 2d May.	-------	----	----	----	45,947	6,087	52,034	----
City of New Orleans.* 3d May.	-------	----	----	----	19,890	2,812	22,702	----
	-------	----	----	----				----
	-------	----	----	----	99,398	17,009	116,407	----
City of Lafayette	-------	----	----	----	10,929	1,371	12,300	----
Jefferson, exclusive of Lafayette,	22,000	5,675	273,400	----	7,801	4,825	12,626	----
St. Charles	619,000	10,206	531,400	----	988	4,132	5,120	420
St. John the Baptist	328,200	12,235	639,030	----	2,778	4,540	7,318	1,542
St. James	68,700	21,660	983,538	----	3,347	7,751	11,098	2,550
Ascension	33,500	14,095	622,750	401	3,486	7,766	11,252	3,800
Livingston	84,200	120	10,800	254	2,543	841	3,384	1,069
St. Helena	56,695	----	----	----	2,366	2,196	4,562	1,037
East Baton Rouge	3,994	7,134	453,298	1,956	5,627	6,351	11,978	3,840
East Feliciana	32,025	1,105	71,200	10,567	4,084	9,512	13,596	1,703
Totals	1,248,314	72 230	3,585,416	13,178	143,347	66,294	209,641	15,961

* In the estimate of property and population in New-Orleans, Algiers is not included.

The management of the road will be placed in the hands of citizens of approved character and public spirit, whose fortunes, for good or for ill, are staked upon the growth and prosperity of this city and state. No higher guarantee could be exacted that the money will be faithfully expended, and that the work will be prosecuted successfully.

5th. The amount of the proposed assessment will be very small, and bear with hardship in no quarter. The valuation of real estate upon the line of the road, embracing the city of New-Orleans, amounts to nearly eighty-three millions of dollars; and estimating the tax at the moderate rate of one-half of one per cent. per annum, the amount in four years, making two per cent. in all, would afford the means necessary to build the road—and this tax can be borne by any real estate owner, however moderate his possessions. Upon real estate valued at $1,000, ½ per cent. would be $5—at the end of four years, $20: besides which, if the tax payer be disposed to sell his scrip, he may do so most likely at a price not below that of the Louisville and Lexington Rail-road Scrip, which commands $80 for $100 paid. The tax of $20 on $1,000, if disposed of in this manner, would thus entail an actual payment of only $4 on property worth $1,000, and this payment would be divided into *four* annual instalments of $1 each—a burthen so insignificant, compared with the vast benefits that must result to the property holder, as can leave no room to doubt that he would willingly bear it.

Finally, in advocacy of the road, we lay down these general principles and facts, which will aid you in your determinations:

1st. The Jackson Rail-road is demanded from the people of New-Orleans, if they would retain large portions of the trade of Mississippi and Tennessee, which promise to be diverted by the enterprise of Mobile to that city, but to control which our road will furnish equal advantages, if not greater.

2d. The Jackson road, when extended as it will be to Selma and Montgomery, and to Holly Springs, the Tennessee River, Knoxville, etc., and the Ohio, will have in its favor *at least* all the advantages claimed for the Mobile and Ohio road, which it will intersect, in addition to the advantages of larger capital in New-Orleans, better recognized and established markets, and that advantage which is more readily understood than defined, which grows out of habits of trade long fixed, and which cannot readily be disturbed by slight, or oftentimes by considerable advantages in other quarters. Trade will follow its accustomed channels: its diversion can only be the work of time and *of great and preponderating benefits*. In the case of Mobile, these benefits *do not exist*. Both cities are situated with very nearly equal advantages with regard to the Gulf of Mexico and the ports of the north and of Europe. Neither, perhaps, can expect a monopoly. There is enough for both, and with the two roads both cities can go on to prosperity—*without them, neither can*.

3d. The Jackson road will connect us by a short and speedy route with the projected roads of the North-west with the great lakes, and the roads of Virginia with the cities of the North-east, without the delays of the present Atlantic or river routes.

4th. The Jackson road, by opening more certainly and speedily to us the counties of Middle Tennessee and North Alabama, will check-mate the roads of Carolina and Georgia, and divert the trade which otherwise must inevitably go into that quarter. The route is shorter to New-Orleans, and the inclinations and curvatures of the alignment far more favorable—consequently freights can be made much less. Nor are there any advantages enjoyed by Charleston and Savannah over New-Orleans, in freight, expenses, insurance, etc., as have been pretended. The following figures, which are prepared from the best sources of information, show this:

Charges on one bale of Cotton from Tennessee River, above the Muscle Shoals, to Charleston, S. C.

Freight from Whitesburg, on steamboat, to Chattanooga, at 20c. per 100	$1 00
Charges at Chattanooga, rec'g and fowr'g, drayage, &c., 50c. per bale	0 50
River insurance, at ¾ per ct. on $50	0 19
Rail-road charges from Chattanooga to Charleston, 60c. per 100	3 00
Weighing, 6¼c. per bale	0 06
Storage, 1 mo., at 25c. per bale	0 25
Fire Insurance, 1 mo., ¼ per ct. on $50	0 13
Commissions, 2½ per cent.	1 25—6 38

Charges on a bale of Cotton from Whitesburg, on the Tennessee River, above the Muscle Shoals, to New-Orleans.

Freight from Whitesburg to New-Orleans	$2 25
River Insurance on $50, at 1½ per ct.	0 75
Fire Insurance on $50, 1 mo., at ¼ per ct.	0 25
Drayage, Storage and Weighing	0 50
Commissions, 2½ per cent.	1 25—$5 00

The advantages possessed by these Atlantic cities are not so large as to admit of any increase in the rate of freight. With this road, New-Orleans, by virtue of her local position and her reputation as a cotton mart, which gives her cottons an advantage in price over those of any other market, will be able to retain her own against many odds; at all events, she will be a fair competitor with those Atlantic cities, who otherwise must have the field entirely to themselves.

We leave this question with you, fellow-citizens, in the conviction that you will re-

quire no further exhortation to perform a work, which, at an outlay comparatively small, promises so much in arresting the insidious hand of decay, and in giving to New-Orleans, in the future, a position equally favorable with the other great commercial cities of the Union.

JAMES ROBB, *Chairman.*	R. W. MONTGOMERY,
G. BURKE,	H. S. BUCKNER,
L. MATTHEWS,	I. T. PRESTON,
W. H. GARLAND,	W. S. CAMPBELL,
P. CONRET, Jr.	J. BALDWIN,
J. P. BENJAMIN,	J. P. HARRISON,
H. C. CAMMACK,	A. D. KELLY,

GEO. CLARKE.

2.—LOUISIANA AND TEXAS RAIL-ROAD—OR HOW NEW-ORLEANS SHALL FIND SOURCES OF ABUNDANT WEALTH IN THE FUTURE TO ATONE FOR ALL OF HER LOSSES.*

Whilst the people of New-Orleans have been casting about for a plank whereon to save themselves in the general shipwreck impending over the city, in the contests of more enterprising rivals for the commerce of the West, and have projected two great works of internal improvement to connect them with Jackson, Miss., and Opelousas, it is somewhat surprising that a rail-road more important, if anything, than either in its results, and equally practicable, *connecting some point of permanent navigation on Red River with the waters of the Trinity in Texas*, has been almost entirely overlooked. The first suggestion of such a road, as an independent proposition, emanated from a meeting of the citizens of Shreveport but a few days ago, (see August No Rev.), and it is impossible that any one can rise from a candid and unprejudiced consideration of the subject, without the conviction that it is a work in which the people of this city and state have a deep and abiding interest.

The grounds for assuming some point on Red River as the Louisiana terminus, rather than Opelousas, which has hitherto been suggested, are, that the road will then pass, in its whole extent, through a richer and more prolific country, will bridge the rivers at higher and less difficult points, will be less in distance to the Trinity, and through more thickly settled regions; and, what is of more importance, *will be protected from the competition of the Gulf cities of Texas*, after the improvement of the rivers of that state, or the construction of any rail-roads she may project in the direction of her sea coast.

Whether the point on Red River be Shreveport, Natchitoches, or Alexandria, is unimportant at present, and must depend upon the degree of activity evidenced by either of them, or upon future improvements in the navigation of the river. From any of those points cotton can be brought to New-Orleans on steamboats the greater part of the year, should the supply be largely increased, at from 50 to 75 cents per bale—present freights being somewhat higher.

To the terminus selected on Red River, a branch of the Opelousas road, on its completion, would be constructed, so as to offer to travel and freight a choice of routes to New-Orleans, to be determined by their relative speed and cheapness.

The projected road ought, for obvious reasons, to be kept as a distinct and independent proposition from that to Opelousas, though both may in the event be connected. *It must rest entirely upon its own merits, and is capable of an entirely isolated existence.* By keeping them apart, the want of success in either will by no means jeopard the other. They may both be begun at the same moment, and proceed *pari passu* to completion.

Whilst New-Orleans is losing her trade upon so many points, and must have in the future little reliance upon the Northwest, it becomes her if possible to open new channels of enterprise. Texas presents a virgin field, which, if she is wise, will more than compensate for all her losses. Few persons have a clear conception of the resources of Texas, and the important position she is destined to attain in the confederacy. To secure for our city an intimate commercial relationship with her would be a master-stroke of policy; but unless it is speedily done, *in the increase of the facilities of intercourse*, Texas will have a nearer connection with New-York than with Louisiana!

The area of Texas is about 400,000 square miles, a territory five times as large as New-England, and as large as all of the other Southern States put together. Her immense prairies, alluvial bottoms and canebrakes furnish an abundance of the most prolific soil for the cultivation of every Southern staple. Her climate is superior to that of Louisiana or Mississippi, and her forests and timbered lands altogether unrivaled. Cotton of the finest quality is an abundant product in almost every part, and with the necessary labor her annual yield will soon exceed that of any other state. In the level regions, near the coast, sugar lands exist of finest quality. Tobacco, equal to Cuban, is almost indigenous. The same of indigo. Indian corn in great profusion is gathered, two crops in the year. Wheat, superior to any in the world, can be grown without practical limit, and with proper mills Texas could supply a large portion of the demands of our market. The supply of cattle is altogether unlimited, and already thousands of head constantly stock our markets. These are but the leading items. There is silver ore at San Saba, gold upon the Atoyac, iron in various positions, lead, copper, &c. A salt lake is worked near the Rio Grande.

This splendid domain has hitherto scarcely attracted the attention of our people. During the independence of Texas, so much doubt and uncertainty prevailed in regard to the permanency of her government, that immigration and public wealth were not likely to thrive. To this succeeded war, and the golden hues of the California bubble, now dissipated, dazzled all eyes, and reared up for Texas a rival which at once deprived her of her beauty and attractiveness.

It is but two years since the reaction began, and already the most brilliant prospects are opened. Immigrants of the best class, from all of the Southern states, with their capital and

* By the Editor.

slaves, have been pouring in a constant stream into the state. They have entered by the seaports, or overland in great caravans. In the short period of twelve months not less than 60,000 persons, about half of whom are blacks, have ascended the Red River from New-Orleans, or have crossed that stream at the numerous crossings at and above Alexandria. We may suppose, at least, 20,000 to have entered by the Gulf ports, which would give an increase of 33⅓ per cent. to the population in one year. The tide continues to flow, and but a few years will show the state foremost in all the South, if not in all the Union. Most of these immigrants have settled in the vicinities of the Sabine and the Trinity.

This is the domain whose trade we would attract to New-Orleans, but which by our supineness we shall, perhaps, for ever lose. New-York had scarcely a brighter or more glorious prospect before her when she projected her great canal to the lakes. Yet New-Orleans will talk and sleep until this prize, too, has for ever escaped her grasp.

The country between the Sabine and the Trinity rivers, which is the seat of all the recent emigration, will, in the course of a few years, produce 300,000 bales of cotton, every one of which might be diverted to New-Orleans by the construction of this Red River rail-road, but every one of which will as certainly descend the rivers to the Texas seaports and be carried off to New-York without such a road. Here is a business of $1,500,000 or $2,000,000 profit annually, which it is in the power of New-Orleans to control, if she had but the enterprise of a Connecticut clock village. In addition to this there will be 100,000 barrels of flour, to say nothing of innumerable other products. The return trade will be equally large.

To secure this, nothing further is needed than the construction of a rail-road 160 to 175 miles in length, through an almost level and unobstructed country, and which will not require an outlay of more than $2,000,000.

Can this money be obtained? The principle of taxing contiguous lands is not adequate in any degree. Individual subscriptions cannot be relied upon in sufficient amounts, such is our deficiency of capital and enterprise. There are no valuable public lands in this portion of Texas. We can conceive of but one plan of realizing the ways and means.

1. A subscription to the stock of the company by the legislature of Louisiana to the extent of $500,000.
2. A subscription on the part of the corporation of New-Orleans for $500,000.
3. A subscription on the part of the Legislature of Texas for $500,000.
4. Subscriptions by individuals in Louisiana and Texas, in money and in lands, and also by the States of Texas and Louisiana in public domain, $500,000.

I. A subscription by Louisiana will require a new constitution, it is true; but this our necessities loudly demand, and the people all over the state heartily desire it. If Louisiana would not see herself dwindle into one of the lowest class of states, she will have to adopt a larger and more liberal policy. She will have to do that, in fact, which almost every other state is now doing, to wit: *subscribe liberally to great public works* connecting her with her sister states. The wealth to result will far more than compensate. Individual subscriptions can effect nothing. Half a million to the Texas road, half a million to the Opelousas, and the same amount to the Jackson, would be but a beginning. A wise policy would induce her to contribute double that sum in aid of the various rail-road projections in which her people have so great an interest. Past failures, whilst they make us more cautious, should not be the ground for present inaction. Failures are incident to the beginnings of all enterprises. Our sister states have not been discouraged. Alabama is granting liberally to the Mobile road. Mississippi proposes large subscriptions. Georgia gave $3,500,000 to her roads; Maryland, $5,000,000; Pennsylvania, $4,500,000; New-York, $4,000,000; Massachusetts, $5,500,000; Michigan, $6,000,000; North Carolina, to one road, $2,000,000; South Carolina, $1,000,000. Why then should Louisiana fold up her arms in this great age of progress? Let any one answer.

II. In regard to New-Orleans, we have to make the same remarks. If she is to be a great commercial mart, nothing but railroads can now make her so. She will have to launch out millions. Taxation will not effect all that is necessary. The city credit must be restored by some means, and the city bonds issued. New-Orleans is not alone interested in roads terminating at her door. She must be liberal to all around. This is the policy of every other city. Even the smallest have expended millions. Take, in proof, the following table, showing the amount of rail-road subscriptions by cities—their population and exports and imports in 1848, to and from foreign countries—exclusive of coin and bullion:

Names of Cities.	Population in 1848.	Am't stock subscribed and expen'd	Average amount per head.	Capital in trade and Commerce.	Value of produce exported.	Value of Imports.
Mobile and country,	18,800	.....	...	5,036,177	11,927,749	419,396
Savannah and country,	18,700	2,800,000	155	1,849,490	3,670,415	217,114
Charleston and country,	33,000	4,300,000	130	7,232,850	8,081,917	1,485,299
Richmond and Petersburg,	36,000	3,800,000	98	6,712,100	3,681,412	215,081
Baltimore,	130,000	12,000,000	92	8,484,738	7,129,782	5,343,643
Philadelphia,	325,000	25,000,000	80	21,277,419	5,732,333	12,147,584
New-York,	450,000	28,000,000	65	61,947,075	53,351,157	94,525,141
Boston and vicinity,	225,000	38,000,000	160	16,293,230	13,419,699	28,647,707
New-Orleans	122,600	.....	...	27,581,025	40,971,361	9,380,429

III. Will Texas subscribe anything, or will she, in fact, regard the road at all with favor? We think yes. Though the interests of her gulf ports may be regarded as opposed, the feeling of the planting community will be in favor of the road. It will be the cheapest and best mode of reaching the largest market with the greatest capital. It will open at once immense regions to population and wealth, and enhance greatly the value of her lands. *It will furnish the only communication which Texas can ever have with the Atlantic states, except through the medium of the Gulf of Mexico, with its storms and its detentions.* In no other way can she connect herself with the great public works of the United States. In no other way can she have access to the interior markets

of the Union in the event of war and the blockade of the gulf. It will furnish the shortest and cheapest line of travel to Washington and the north. These considerations must influence the Texas legislature. Petty local influences could not bear against them. Truth must prevail, and the charter may be relied upon. In regard to *subscription*, the matter is somewhat different. Texas has actually no money. By scaling her debt it is thought she can save rightly $3,000,000 out of the $10,000,000 appropriated by Congress. Could she not be induced to expend half of this in promotion of rail-roads, and would not the Louisiana road have an equal claim with any other? Should the other proposition prevail, *i. e.*, to pay the whole debt, upon the condition its amount is expended by the creditors on state improvements, would not the case be still stronger in our favor?

IV. Out of the public domain of Louisiana and Texas, a large donation may be safely relied upon, and there is no doubt that holders of Texas lands on the line or route of the road would take large stocks, payable in labor or in lands. These lands, in the hands of the company, must at once bear a greatly appreciated value.

Who will make the initial movement in this matter? Not a day is to be lost. Here is a work vastly more important to New-Orleans than the road to Jackson or to Opelousas, or across Tehuantepec, important as all of these most unquestionably are. *It will bring us immense trade we cannot have at all otherwise;* and this may be said with the same propriety of no other road. Who will move? Will the people of Shreveport? No; we fear they are not yet out of the leading strings of the "plank road;" and hearing the grateful tinkle of wagon bells, they are timid about the clatter of the locomotive! Will the people of Red River, generally? We trust so. We trust their neighbors of Texas, too, will advance the move. New-Orleans cannot be the last, unless the madness has certainly come upon her with which the inexorable gods ever inflict their victims. Let the ball once be started, and it shall only cease to roll on the shores of the Pacific.

Since writing the above, we are delighted to receive the address of T J. Chambers, candidate for Governor of Texas, in which he sustains the view we have taken that Texas will co-operate. The following extract will be read by every one of our citizens with deep interest:

"I propose that the first great route shall be marked out from a point on the Rio Grande, near the head of navigation, and opposite to the great thoroughfares and highways leading into the Mexican states, so as to run thence through the city of San Antonio, by Austin, the capital of our state, *and across all our chief rivers at or near the head of navigation, to the Louisiana line near Red River, where it would easily be connected with the system recently projected in that state, and open a communication with the city of New-Orleans;* while it would give the whole of the interior of our state the benefit of the navigation of all our rivers, and through them an easy access to any part of our coast. To this great track any number of branches might be attached, which local convenience or public policy might require; and amongst the most important of these would be that already projected from San Antonio to the coast, and the portions of the main track to be thus completed, would be those passing through the eastern and middle counties, to give them the benefit of the improved navigation of our rivers.

"I propose that the other main track shall descend from El Paso on the Rio Grande, by the city of Austin, nearly on a right line to Galveston Bay, with which private enterprise would connect it at various points. This route, prolonged at the other end on the same right line, would pass by the Gila to San Diego on the Pacific. And I do not entertain a doubt that this is the shortest, best, and, indeed, the only practicable route for a rail-road across the continent from our Atlantic to our Pacific coast in California.

"Thus Texas holds in her grasp, not only the commerce of one half of the Mexican states, and in a great extent, the destinies of the city of New-Orleans, but the control of the vast wealth which is to flow from California and the Pacific ocean across to the Atlantic. *It is for Texas to determine whether or not the great movement for internal improvements in the State of Louisiana, and the mighty capital ready to be employed to open a communication with the Pacific ocean, shall be turned to her own advantage, and made the foundation of a prosperity unequalled in any other country.* Intelligence has lately reached us that the Tehuantepec treaty has been rejected by Mexico, and it is for us to convert its failure into a most fortunate occurrence for Texas, Louisiana, and all the southern states, by promptly adopting and vigorously prosecuting the system of internal improvements which I have proposed. The two great rail-road routes suggested are sufficiently important, in a national and military point of view, to command the co-operation of the government of the United States. *But we should make the first vigorous movement ourselves, and we shall command and control the action and co-operation of that government and of the State of Louisiana, which will seek to avail themselves of the benefits of our enterprise, by extending our work beyond its limits.* But if we measure the proposed system by a narrower scale, it will be found that the completion of any portion of it will be attended with great benefit, and that one part may be added to another with increasing advantages, until the full development of the whole may be achieved."

3.—*Mississippi Rail-road.*—A committee has lately published an address in favor of constructing a rail-road from Jackson, Mississippi, in the direction of Florence, Alabama, so as to connect with the roads through Tennessee, Virginia, &c. We extract the following:

We present for your consideration a most magnificent project, viz., the extension of your railways to this place, and thence to Florence, Tuscumbia, or some other point, to meet with a rail-road from Nashville, and thus, with the railways already made or projected, to form a great Southwestern and Northeastern Railway from New-Orleans to New-York, connecting with all the great railways of the United States, and affording ready access to all parts of our vast country, Northeastwardly, and destined ultimately to be extended through Texas, Mexico and California, to the Pacific Ocean, and to be very soon the great inlet of the China trade by way of the Isthmus Rail-road.

From New-Orleans to Florence is about 430 miles. Before this part can be completed, all other parts necessary to accomplish the whole route from New-Orleans to New-York will be in operation. This portion may be viewed as consisting of three parts. Part 1st, from New-Orleans to Jackson. Part 2d, from Jackson to Aberdeen; and part 3d, from Aberdeen to Florence, or such other point as may be most suitable to meet a road coming from Nashville.

The route which we propose is liable to none of these objections. It is almost as direct a line as could be selected. It forms a short line from Canton through Kosciusko, Starkville and Aberdeen, to Tuscumbia, where it will be met by a straight line passing from Nashville through Franklin, Columbia and Lawrenceburg to Tuscumbia; taken as a whole, it is as straight as it is practicable to locate a road, and meets the Charleston and Memphis Rail-road at the very best point it could, both in reference to the great routes via Knoxville and Cincinnati to New-York, and to the trade which it will command.

It passes through the wealthiest portions of the country. It secures the greater portion of the trade of the Bigby Valley, and of North Alabama. It meets the Charleston and Memphis Rail-road, and comes in direct competition with Charleston for the trade of Tennessee, Northwestern Georgia, and North Alabama, over which it will have considerable advantage as to distance.

4.—*Virginia—Greensville and Roanoke Road.*—A dividend of 7½ per cent. has been declared. The Petersburg Commissioners are still soliciting subscriptions for re-building the Raleigh and Gaston road. The capital of the Greensville road, ($200,000,) and the debt, has been all paid off.

5.—*South Carolina—King's Mountain Rail-road.*—The object of this road is to connect Yorkville, the county town of York District, with the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail-road at Chester Court House, by a line of 22 miles. The grading of this road is nearly completed, and will soon be in readiness for the iron, which has been purchased, together with a portion of the machinery. The route is a very favorable one, and the whole cost of the road, equipped, will not exceed $10,000 to the mile. It is built by a few wealthy citizens of York and the vicinity, for the purpose of connecting themselves with the great lines of rail-road reaching to Charleston.

6.—*East Tennessee and Virginia Rail-road.*—The directors of this company are about to put 45 miles more of road under contract, commencing at the Virginia State line, and extending to Rheaville, in Greene county. The lettings are to take place in October.

This will leave 40 miles only of the road not under contract, viz: from Knoxville to the section of 40 miles recently let to Mr. Furgerson, 15 miles, and 25 miles necessary to connect Furgerson's division with the one above named. The whole line of the road is about 125 miles. It is the intention of the directors to have the work of the above road advance *pari passu* with that on the Virginia and Tennessee road. This road will open an outlet on the north. On the south a connection will be formed with the East Tennessee and Georgia road. As the East Tennessee and Virginia is the connecting link between the two, it cannot be brought into profitable use till these are completed.

7.—*North Carolina.*—The Wilmington and Manchester Rail-road, now in progress from Wilmington, N. C., the terminus of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail-road, (now in operation) to the Camden branch of the S. C. Rail-road, (also in operation,) near Manchester, S. C., a distance of 162 miles.

By means of this road, the great chain of rail roads along the Atlantic coast, from Montgomery, Ala., to the northern cities, will be complete, and the disagreeable sea route between Wilmington and Charleston, S. C., so much dreaded and deprecated by the traveling public, dispensed with.

Besides, in taking the place of the Wilmington boats, it must inevitably be substituted in their stead, for the transportation of the main northern and southern mail, a change now greatly desired by the post-office department, and the public generally; and especially so by the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail-road Company, who are anxious to dispense with their boat line, heretofore and still entailing upon them a heavy expense, and but little profit.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail-road, N. C.—We understand that the prospects for raising the stock necessary for securing the charter, are much more favorable than they have been. Large and enthusiastic meetings have been held during the past week in Warrenton, Louisburg, and Forestville, and arrangements made for obtaining subscriptions, which seem likely to be attended with success. The subscription now stands as follows:

Petersburg, pledged for	$100,000	
Amount taken		$80,000
Granville, pledged for	50,000	
Amount taken		30,000
Warren, pledged for	50,000	
Amount taken		10,000
Franklin, pledged for	25,000	
Amount taken		15,000
Wake, pledged for	75,000	
Amount taken		55,000

8.—*Virginia—Orange and Alexandria Rail-road.*—The track of the Orange and Alexandria Rail-road is now advancing towards its destination, at the rate of a quarter of a mile a day, and has already crossed the Mount Vernon road, two miles and a half from the point of beginning. Its progress from this time will be from six to ten miles a month, reaching the vicinity of Broad Run in the month of August.

Central Rail-road.—On Wednesday, 7th inst., the Board of Directors of the Virginia Central Rail-road let out the following sections of their road west of Charlottesville, which will complete the road to the tunnel, the whole to be completed by July, 1852, and that portion of the road from here to Woodville will be completed by October next. All the contracts have been taken below the engineer's estimate.

Winchester and Potomac Rail-road—The stockholders of the Winchester and Potomac Rail-road will have the pleasure of pocketing another dividend, of no less than six per cent., for the first half of the present year. This rate of twelve per cent. per annum, shows a nett profit, including the $5,000 annuity to the state, of near $20,000. This, though much less than the rate of the dividend would indicate, is a very fair result, and reflects high credit upon the management of the road, under its worthy and indefatigable president.—*Winchester Virginian.*

9.—*Alabama.*—A state convention of the friends of rail-road improvement was recently held at Mobile, at which the Hon. W. R. King (Vice-President of the United States) presided, assisted by

James Battle, Esq., of Mobile, and Dr. P. P. Coleman, of Perry county, as Vice-Presidents. F. B. Clark and W. J. Ledyard acted as Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by the President, and by P. Phillips, of Mobile; J. W. Lapsley, of Selma, President of the Alabama and Tennessee Rail-road; J. P. Parham and W. S. Burr, of Selma. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

The experience of this, as of all other countries, demonstrates that the best means of developing and advancing the agricultural, mineral, or commercial wealth of a state, is through a well devised system of internal improvements, bringing extreme and important points into close communion, and thus rendering the means of communication rapid, and the transit of travel and freight cheap.

The construction of such a system properly takes its rise in individual enterprise, but from its importance and general influences, properly recommends itself to the consideration, also, of the government. This Convention, therefore, as expressive of its sentiments, adopts the following:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the State of Alabama, as it is clearly her interest, to lend a fostering aid and countenance to those great works of internal improvement which now engage the attention and action of her counties. But in so doing, we do not ask, neither do we desire, that the credit of the state be put in jeopardy, or any new debt created to the embarrassment of her finances.

Resolved, That as by the sixth section of the act of Congress, preparatory to the admission of Alabama into the Union, it is declared that five per cent. of the proceeds of the lands within her borders was set apart for certain improvements, we consider that the state is bound by the obligation of good faith to administer such funds as have been received from the general government by virtue of this stipulation, and to see that they are appropriated in conformity with the provisions of the law by which they were dedicated.

Resolved, That for the purpose of more effectually carrying out these views, a committee of ten be appointed by the chair, to prepare an address to the people of Alabama, and generally to attend to all matters connected with the objects of this convention.

The following gentlemen were appointed the committee to prepare an address to the people of Alabama:

Francis B. Clark, P. Phillips, Hon. E. Pickens, J. W. Lapsley, James L. Price, Joseph R. John, Hon. Jas. Abercrombie, J. M. Stanard, A. E. Mills, Nicholas Davis.

The following additional resolution was also adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That in consideration of the vast commerce which finds its outlet on the Gulf of Mexico, and the heavy tax and loss which that commerce is subject to, in the navigation of the Cape, we deem the inquiry, whether these burdens should be avoided by the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Florida, as worthy of the closest investigation, and we therefore recommend that immediate steps be taken to procure the most thorough investigation of the subject.

10—*Montgomery and West Point Rail-road, Alabama.*—The gross income of the road for the past year amounted to the sum of $140,057 09. The current expenses to $67,148 73. Income from other sources, $8,155 48. Making the whole nett revenue $81,062 84. From this sum should be deducted interest paid on loans, of $23,492 41, leaving the sum of $57,571 43, which is equal to 9½ per cent. on the capital stock.

The receipts of the road for the past five years have been as follows:

1847	$55,787 97
1848	79,706 83
1849	95,665 99
1850	123,781 61
1851	140,057 09

The road was opened for travel to West Point on the 1st of May last, so that a great part of its business thus far has been local. This has been sufficient to yield a very large return upon the capital stock of the company. Its completion to the Chattahoochee river will add very largely to its receipts. As soon as the Atlanta and Lagrange Rail-road is completed, there will be a continuous line of rail-road from Savannah and Charleston to Montgomery. An immense stream of travel will then be thrown upon this route, as it will prove, in connection with the Tombigbee river, the great route between the Atlantic cities and Mobile and New-Orleans. For the purpose of extending the connections of this road still further, the above company proposes to build a rail-road branching off from Opelsika to Columbus, Georgia, a distance of 30 miles. The estimated cost of this branch is only $285,926 37. The route has already been surveyed, and found to be very favorable, and we presume its construction will be immediately commenced. This route would save a distance of 64 miles in going from Montgomery to Macon over that by way of Lagrange and Atlanta. This connection would constitute the Montgomery and West Point rail-road the trunk line of both lines of rail-road in Georgia, and would probably have a strong tendency to prevent the building of the Girard and Mobile Rail-road. The report expresses the opinion that a large part of the trade of Columbus would pass over the Montgomery road, and that the merchants belonging to Columbus, would use it as the route by which they would receive their goods.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

1.—DISEASES AND PECULIARITIES OF THE NEGRO RACE.

By Dr. Cartwright of New-Orleans—(Concluded.)

DRAPETOMANIA, OR THE DISEASE CAUSING NEGROES TO RUN AWAY.

Drapetomania is from δραπέτης, a runaway slave, and μανια, *mad or crazy*. It is unknown to our medical authorities, although its diagnostic symptom, the ab-

sconding from service, is as well known to our planters and overseers, as it was to the ancient Greeks, who expressed, by the single word δραπέτης, the fact of the absconding, and the relation that the fugitive held to the person he fled from. I have added to the word meaning runaway slave, another Greek term, to express the disease of the mind causing him to abscond. In noticing a disease not heretofore classed among the long list of maladies that man is subject to, it was necessary to have a new term to express it. The cause in the most of cases, that induces the negro to run away from service, is as much a disease of the mind as any other species of mental alienation, and much more curable, as a general rule. With the advantages of proper medical advice, strictly followed, this troublesome practice that many negroes have of running away, can be almost entirely prevented, although the slaves be located on the borders of a free state, within a stone's throw of the abolitionists. I was born in Virginia, east of the Blue Ridge, where negroes were numerous, and studied medicine some years in Maryland, a slave state, separated from Pennsylvania, a free state, by Mason & Dixon's line—a mere air line, without wall or guard. I long ago observed that some persons considered as very good, and others as very bad masters, often lost their negroes by their absconding from service; while the slaves of another class of persons, remarkable for order and good discipline, but not praised or blamed as either good or bad masters, never ran away, although no guard or forcible means were used to prevent them. The same management which prevented them from walking over a mere nominal, unguarded line, will prevent them from running away anywhere.

To ascertain the true method of governing negroes, so as to cure and prevent the disease under consideration, we must go back to the Pentateuch, and learn the true meaning of the untranslated term that represents the negro race. In the name there given to that race, is locked up the true art of governing negroes in such a manner that they cannot run away. The correct translation of that term declares the Creator's will in regard to the negro; it declares him to be the submissive knee-bender. In the anatomical conformation of his knees, we see "*genu flexit*" written in his physical structure, being more flexed or bent, than any other kind of man. If the white man attempts to oppose the Deity's will, by trying to make the negro anything else than "*the submissive knee-bender*," (which the Almighty declared he should be,) by trying to raise him to a level with himself, or by putting himself on an equality with the negro; or if he abuses the power which God has given him over his fellow-man, by being cruel to him, or punishing him in anger, or by neglecting to protect him from the wanton abuses of his fellow-servants and all others, or by denying him the usual comforts and necessaries of life, the negro will run away; but if he keeps him in the position that we learn from the Scriptures he was intended to occupy, that is, the position of submission; and if his master or overseer be kind and gracious in his bearing towards him, without condescension, and at the same time ministers to his physical wants, and protects him from abuses, the negro is spell-bound, and cannot run away. "*He shall serve Japheth*; he shall be his serv nt of servants," on the conditions above mentioned—conditions that are clearly implied, though not directly expressed. According to my experience, the "genu flexit"—the awe and reverence, must be exacted from them, or they will despise their masters, become rude and ungovernable, and run away. On Mason and Dixon's line, two classes of persons were apt to lose their negroes: those who made themselves too familiar with them, treating them as equals, and making little or no distinction in regard to color; and, on the other hand, those who treated them cruelly, denied them the common necessaries of life, neglected to protect them against the abuses of others, or frightened them by a blustering manner of approach, when about to punish them for misdemeanors. Before negroes run away, unless they are frightened or panic-struck, they become sulky and dissatisfied. The cause of this sulkiness and dissatisfaction should be inquired into and removed, or they are apt to run away or fall into the negro consumption. When sulky and dissatisfied without cause, the experience of those on the line and elsewhere, was decidedly in favor of whipping them out of it, as a preventive measure against absconding, or other bad conduct. It was called whipping the devil out of them.

If treated kindly, well fed and clothed, with fuel enough to keep a small fire burning all night—separated into families, each family having its own house—not

permitted to run about at night to visit their neighbors, to receive visits or to use intoxicating liquors, and not overworked or exposed too much to the weather, they are very easily governed—more so than any other people in the world. When all this is done, if any one or more of them, at any time, are inclined to raise their heads to a level with their master or overseer, humanity and their own good require that they should be punished until they fall into that submissive state which it was intended for them to occupy in all after-time, when their progenitor received the name of Canaan or "submissive knee-bender." They have only to be kept in that state and treated like children, with care, kindness, attention and humanity, to prevent and cure them from running away.

DYSÆSTHESIA ÆTHIOPICA, OR HEBETUDE OF MIND AND OBTUSE SENSIBILITY OF BODY—ADISEASE PECULIAR TO NEGROES—CALLED BY OVERSEERS, "RASCALITY."

Dysæsthesia Æthiopica is a disease peculiar to negroes, affecting both mind and body in a manner as well expressed by dysæsthesia, the name I have given it, as could be by a single term. There is both mind and sensibility, but both seem to be difficult to reach by impressions from without. There is a partial insensibility of the skin, and so great a hebetude of the intellectual faculties, as to be like a person half asleep, that is with difficulty aroused and kept awake. It differs from every other species of mental disease, as it is accompanied with physical signs or lesions of the body discoverable to the medical observer, which are always present and sufficient to account for the symptoms. It is much more prevalent among free negroes living in clusters by themselves, than among slaves on our plantations, and attacks only such slaves as live like free negroes in regard to diet, drinks, exercise, etc. It is not my purpose to treat of the complaint as it prevails among free negroes, nearly all of whom are more or less afflicted with it, that have not got some white person to direct and to take care of them. To narrate its symptoms and effects among them would be to write a history of the ruins and dilapidation of Hayti, and every spot of earth they have ever had uncontrolled possession over for any length of time. I propose only to describe its symptoms among slaves.

From the careless movements of the individuals affected with the complaint, they are apt to do much mischief, which appears as if intentional, but is mostly owing to the stupidness of mind and insensibility of the nerves induced by the disease. Thus, they break, waste and destroy everything they handle,—abuse horses and cattle,—tear, burn or rend their own clothing, and, paying no attention to the rights of property, steal others, to replace what they have destroyed. They wander about at night, and keep in a half nodding sleep during the day. They slight their work,—cut up corn, cane, cotton or tobacco when hoeing it, as if for pure mischief. They raise disturbances with their overseers and fellow-servants without cause or motive, and seem to be insensible to pain when subjected to punishment. The fact of the existence of such a complaint, making man like an automaton or senseless machine, having the above or similar symptoms, can be clearly established by the most direct and positive testimony. That it should have escaped the attention of the medical profession, can only be accounted for because its attention has not been sufficiently directed to the maladies of the negro race. Otherwise a complaint of so common an occurrence on badly-governed plantations, and so universal among free negroes, or those who are not governed at all,—a disease radicated in physical lesions and having its peculiar and well marked symptoms and its curative indications, would not have escaped the notice of the profession. The northern physicians and people have noticed the symptoms, but not the disease from which they spring. They ignorantly attribute the symptoms to the debasing influence of slavery on the mind, without considering that those who have never been in slavery, or their fathers before them, are the most afflicted, and the latest from the slave-holding South the least. The disease is the natural offspring of negro liberty—the liberty to be idle, to wallow in filth, and to indulge in improper food and drinks.

In treating of the anatomy and physiology of the negro, I showed that his respiratory system was under the same physiological laws as that of an infant child of the white race: that a warm atmosphere, loaded with carbonic acid and aqueous vapor, was the most congenial to his lungs during sleep, as it is to the infant; that, to insure the respiration of such an atmosphere, he invariably, as if

moved by instinct, shrouds his head and face in a blanket or some other covering when disposing himself to sleep; that in sleeping by the fire in cold weather he turns his head to it, instead of his feet, evidently to inhale warm air; that when not in active exercise, he always hovers over a fire in comparatively warm weather, as if he took a positive pleasure in inhaling hot air and smoke when his body is quiescent. The natural effect of this practice, it was shown, caused imperfect atmospherization or vitalization of the blood in the lungs, as occurs in infancy, and a hebetude or torpor of intellect—from blood not sufficiently vitalized being distributed to the brain; also a slothfulness, torpor and disinclination to exercise from the same cause—the want of blood sufficiently vitalized in the circulating system.

When left to himself, the negro indulges in his natural disposition to idleness and sloth, and does not take exercise enough to expand his lungs and to vitalize his blood, but dozes out a miserable existence in the midst of filth and uncleanliness, being too indolent, and having too little energy of mind to provide for himself proper food and comfortable lodging and clothing. The consequence is, that the blood becomes so highly carbonized and deprived of oxygen, that it not only becomes unfit to stimulate the brain to energy, but unfit to stimulate the nerves of sensation distributed to the body. A torpor and insensibility pervades the system; the sentient nerves distributed to the skin lose their feeling in so great a degree, that he often burns his skin by the fire he hovers over without knowing it, and frequently has large holes in his clothes, and the shoes on his feet burnt to a crisp, without having been conscious of when it was done. This is the disease called dysæsthesia—a Greek term expressing the dull or obtuse sensation that always attends the complaint. When aroused from his sloth by the stimulus of hunger, he takes anything he can lay his hands on, and tramples on the rights, as well as on the property of others, with perfect indifference as to consequences. When driven to labor by the compulsive power of the white man, he performs the task assigned to him in a headlong, careless manner, treading down with his feet or cutting with his hoe the plants he is put to cultivate—breaking the tools he works with, and spoiling everything he touches that can be injured by careless handling.—Hence the overseers call it "rascality," supposing that the mischief is intentionally done. But there is no premeditated mischief in the case,—the mind is too torpid to meditate mischief, or even to be aroused by any angry passions to deeds of daring. Dysæsthesia, or hebetude of sensation of both mind and body, prevails to so great an extent, that when the unfortunate individual is subjected to punishment, he neither feels pain of any consequence, nor shows any unusual resentment, more than by a stupid sulkiness. In some cases, anæsthesiæ would be a more suitable name for it, as there appears to be an almost total loss of feeling. The term "rascality" given to this disease by overseers, is founded on an erroneous hypothesis, and leads to an incorrec empirical treatment, which seldom or never cures it.

The complaint is easily curable, if treated on sound physiological principles. The skin is dry, thick and harsh to the touch, and the liver inactive. The liver, skin and kidneys should be stimulated to activity and be made to assist in decarbonizing the blood. The best means to stimulate the skin is, first, to have the patient well washed with warm water and soap, then, to anoint it all over with oil, and to slap the oil in with a broad leather strap; then to put the patient to some hard kind of work in the open air and sunshine, that will compel him to expand his lungs, as chopping wood, splitting rails, or sawing with the cross-cut or whip saw. Any kind of labor will do that will cause full and free respiration in its performance, as lifting or carrying heavy weights, or brisk walking; the object being to expand the lungs by full and deep inspiration and expirations, thereby to vitalize the impure circulating blood by introducing oxygen and expelling carbon. This treatment should not be continued too long at a time, because where the circulating fluids are so impure as in this complaint, patients cannot stand protracted exercise without resting frequently and drinking freely of cold water or some cooling beverage, as lemonade, or alternated pepper tea sweetened with molasses. In bad cases, the blood has always the appearance of blood in scurvy, and commonly there is a scorbutic affection to be seen on the gums. After resting until the palpitation of the heart caused by the exercise is allayed, the patient should eat some good wholesome food, well seasoned with

spices and mixed with vegetables, as turnip or mustard salad, with vinegar. After a moderate meal, he should resume his work again, resting at intervals, and taking refreshments and supporting the perspiration by partaking freely of liquids. At night he should be lodged in a warm room with a small fire in it, and should have a clean bed with sufficient blanket covering, and be washed clean before going to bed: in the morning, oiled, slapped, and put to work as before. Such treatment will, in a short time, effect a cure in all cases which are not complicated with chronic visceral derangements. The effect of this or a like course of treatment is often like enchantment. No sooner does the blood feel the vivifying influences derived from its full and perfect atmospherization by exercise in the open air and in the sun, than the negro seems to be awakened to a new existence, and to look grateful and thankful to the white man whose compulsory power, by making him inhale vital air, has restored his sensation, and dispelled the mist that clouded his intellect. His intelligence restored and his sensations awakened, he is no longer the *bipedum nequissimus*, or arrant rascal, he was supposed to be, but a good negro that can hoe or plow, and handles things with as much care as his fellow servants.

Contrary to the received opinion, a northern climate is the most favorable to the intellectual development of negroes; those of Missouri, Kentucky and the colder parts of Virginia and Maryland having much more mental energy, being more bold and ungovernable than in the southern lowlands; a dense atmosphere causing a better ventilation of their blood.

Although idleness is the most prolific cause of dysæsthesia, yet there are other ways that the blood gets deteriorated. I said before that negroes are like children, requiring government in everything. If not governed in their diet, they are apt to eat too much salt meat and not enough bread and vegetables, which practice generates a scorbutic state of the fluids and leads to the affection under consideration. This form of the complaint always shows itself in the gums, which become spongy and dark and leave the teeth. Uncleanliness of skin and torpid liver also tend to produce it. A scurvy set of negroes means the same thing, in the South, as a disorderly, worthless set. That the blood, when rendered impure and carbonaceous from any cause, as from idleness, filthy habits, unwholesome food or alcoholic drinks, affects the mind, is not only known to physicians, but was known to the Bard of Avon when he penned the lines—"We are not ourselves when Nature, being oppressed, commands the mind to suffer with the body."

According to unaltered physiological laws, negroes, as a general rule to which there are but few exceptions, can only have their intellectual faculties awakened in a sufficient degree to receive moral culture and to profit by religious or other instructions, when under the compulsatory authority of the white man; because, as a general rule to which there are but few exceptions, they will not take sufficient exercise, when removed from the white man's authority, to vitalize and decarbonize their blood by the process of full and free respiration, that active exercise of some kind alone can effect. A northern climate remedies, in a considerable degree, their naturally indolent disposition; but the dense atmosphere of Boston or Canada can scarcely produce sufficient hematosis and vigor of mind to induce them to labor. From their natural indolence, unless under the stimulus of compulsion, they doze away their lives, with the capacity of their lungs for atmospheric air only half expanded from the want of exercise to superinduce full and deep respiration. The inevitable effect is to prevent a sufficient atmospherization or vitalization of the blood, so essential to the expansion and the freedom of action of the intellectual faculties. The black blood distributed to the brain chains the mind to ignorance, superstition and barbarism, and bolts the door against civilization, moral culture and religious truth. The compulsory power of the white man, by making the slothful negro take active exercise, puts into active play the lungs, through whose agency the vitalized blood is sent to the brain to give liberty to the mind and to open the door to intellectual improvement. The very exercise, so beneficial to the negro, is expended in cultivating those burning fields of cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco, which, but for his labor, would, from the heat of the climate, go uncultivated, and their products be lost to the world. Both parties are benefited—the negro as well as the master—even more. But there is a third party benefited—the world at large. The three millions of bales of cotton, made by negro labor, afford a cheap clothing for the civilized world. The laboring classes of all mankind having less to pay for clothing, have more money

to spend in educating their children, in intellectual, moral and religious progress.

The wisdom, mercy and justice of the decree, that Canaan shall serve Japheth, is proved by the disease we have been considering, because it proves that the physical organization and the laws of his nature are in perfect unison with slavery, and in entire discordance with liberty—a discordance so great as to produce the loathsome disease that we have been considering, as one of its inevitable effects, —a disease that locks up the understanding, blunts the sensations, and chains the mind to superstition, ignorance and barbarism. Slaves are not subject to this disease, unless they are permitted to live like free negroes, in idleness and filth—to eat improper food or to indulge in spirituous liquors. It is not their masters' interest that they should do so; as they would not only be unprofitable, but as great a nuisance to the South as the free negroes were found to be in London, whom the British government, more than half a century ago, colonized in Sierra Leone to get them out of the way. The mad fanaticism that British writers, lecturers and emissaries, and the East India Company planted in our Northern states, after it was found by well-tried experiments that free negroes in England, in Canada, in Sierra Leone and elsewhere were a perfect nuisance, and would not work as free laborers, but would retrograde to barbarism, was not planted there in opposition to British policy. Whatever was the motive of Great Britain in sowing the whirlwind in our Northern states, it is now threatening the disruption of a mighty empire of the happiest, most progressive and Christian people, that ever inhabited the earth—and the only empire on the wide earth that England dreads as a rival, either in arts or in arms.

Our Declaration of Independence, which was drawn up at a time when negroes were scarcely considered as human beings, "*That all men are by nature free and equal,*" and only intended to apply to white men, is often quoted in support of the false dogma that all mankind possess the same mental, physiological and anatomical organization, and that the liberty, free institutions, and whatever else would be a blessing to one portion, would, under the same external circumstances, be to all, without regard to any original or internal differences inherent in the organization. Although England preaches this doctrine, she practises in opposition to it every where. Instance her treatment of the Gipsies in England, the Hindoos in India, the Hottentots at her Cape Colony, and the aboriginal inhabitants of New-Holland. The dysæsthesia æthiopica adds another to the many ten thousand evidences of the fallacy of the dogma that abolitionism is built on; for here, in a country where two races of men dwell together, both born on the same soil, breathing the same air, and surrounded by the same external agents—liberty, which is elevating the one race of people above all other nations, sinks the other into beastly sloth and torpidity; and the slavery, which the one would prefer death rather than endure, improves the other in body, mind and morals; thus proving the dogma false, and establishing the truth that there is a radical, internal or physical difference between the two races, so great in kind, as to make what is wholesome and beneficial for the white man, as liberty, republican or free institutions, etc., not only unsuitable to the negro race, but actually poisonous to its happiness.

2.—PRESENT AND FUTURE OF TEXAS.*

Almost every one has at some time had his mind irresistibly directed to the peculiar circumstances of position and formation which seem to indicate the destiny of Texas as one of the great thoroughfares of international traffic. In the very centre of the North American continent—between the two most powerful republics of the new world, and stretching westward to the dividing ridges of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans—with a coast line of five hundred miles to the east—and the largest navigable stream south of the Mississippi flowing past the whole of its western frontier, and reaching to within a few miles of the sources of one of the great tributaries of the Pacific—it seems to invite the aid of man's industry by the very advantages with which nature favors it. The trade with the northern provinces of Mexico, which has in the brief course of two years built up a town

* From pamphlet noticed in our last.

of three thousand inhabitants, and numerous others of smaller size, on the banks of the Rio Grande, and stimulated and rewarded the enterprise of the merchants of San Antonio and the whole West; the transportation of supplies and goods, and the passage of travelers to El Paso and California; and the tide of emigrant population which sets steadily in over Red River and the whole of the northern border, are sufficient proofs of the natural course and tendency of future business in the Southwest, and of the profits to be obtained by favoring and assisting it.

There is, indeed, a peculiar need of such assistance created by the formation of the surface of the country. The broad plain of alluvial soil which extends from the base of the Guadalupe mountains and the sources of the Trinity to the coast, while it is admirably adapted for the cheap construction of rail-roads, lessens, on the other hand, the volume of water in the beds of the rivers, increases and leaves obstructions in their channels, and impedes their navigation. These obstacles to a free intercommunication can be overcome only in two ways—either by improving the channels of the streams themselves, or by resorting to the use of canals, or the different modes of land carriage. In either point of view, work has to be done, and money spent on a scale, which the unaided efforts of the neighboring planters are unable at present to sustain.

The public works, however, which are to form a permanent connection between the two oceans and with Mexico, are not perhaps of so much immediate importance as those which shall establish the first links in that chain, by facilitating the communication from the settled portion of the interior to the ports on the coast. The wonderful fertility of the soil, the favorable nature of the climate, and the care and industry of the growers of the great staples of southern production, pass for nothing in practical value, if the means of conveying the crops to market are uncertain and embarrassed. Commercial and agricultural interests suffer together; and so clear has the consciousness of this certain injury become, that the most zealous attempts have been made with very inadequate resources, to improve the chief lines of travel. The projected rail-roads from San Antonio and Red River to the coast—from Houston to the Brazos—from Point Isabel to Brownsville, are, nevertheless, compelled to find abroad the capital necessary for their construction, and exposed to the delays and difficulties always attending the investment of large sums in distant enterprises. And the thousand minor and local improvements within the different counties are forced to languish for want of means, or are effected in an imperfect manner by onerous and partial taxation.

The position and prospects of the state would be different, and the financial credit of its people much higher, if, instead of being obliged to solicit foreign assistance, and to tempt it by heavy sacrifices, she had within herself a fund secured by the common consent of all the parties interested in its expenditure, for actual and immediate operation. Not only the great public improvements which have been mentioned, but all chartered enterprises, and the several counties and towns within the state, might look to this fund for more certain and adequate assistance than they would otherwise reasonably anticipate. The country would be rapidly filled with an energetic and industrious population, and Texas would regain that independence and self-reliance, which her union with the great confederacy made her momentarily lose.

3.—OUR LAND—ITS LENGTH AND BREADTH.

The following "grand totals," showing the estimated surface of the territories of the United States, North and West, must satisfy any one that Uncle Sam is a large landholder:—

Total surface of Old Territory east of the Rocky Mountains, in square miles	994,435
Total in acres	636,428,400
Total of New Territories west of the Rocky Mountains, in square miles	867,741
Total in acres	555,226,240
Texas in square miles	325,520
Texas in acres	208,332,800
Grand total of territories and Texas, in square miles	2,187,490
Grand total in acres	1,399,997,440

Total north of 36° 30′, in square miles.....1,642,784
In acres.....1,051,381,710
Total south of 36° 30′, in square miles.....545,712
In acres.....348,515,680

LENGTH OF THE UNITED STATES SEA COAST.

	Miles.
Atlantic Coast	1,000
Gulf do.	1,600
Pacific do.	1,620—4,220
Total length of "shore line,"	33,063

4.—STATISTICAL HISTORY OF MOBILE,

MADE UP FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES, BY WM. D. HOLLEY, F. C. KIMBALL, AND J. H. HUNT, CITY ASSESSORS.

Years.	No. of Polls.	Value of Horses.	Value of Carriages	Special Tax.	No. of Slaves.	Value of Slaves.	Value of Merchandise.	Value of Real Estate.	Total Valuation.
1814	76	.....	.....	.....	96	$41,750	$111,200	$198,000	$350,950
1815	94	.....	.....	.....	111	43,100	101,000	222,500	366,600
1816	93	.....	.....	.....	123	48,200	157,200	319,400	524,800
1817	101	.....	.....	.....	136	56,900	185,600	371,000	613,500
1818	97	.....	.....	.....	152	67,180	203,000	398,000	668,180
1819	104	.....	.....	.....	169	71,410	276,100	417,000	764,510
1820	88	.....	.....	.....	174	73,300	208,000	493,300	874,600
1821	211	.....	.....	.....	161	59,390	383,300	403,200	846,390
1822	287	.....	.....	.....	191	85,300	231,300	419,550	736,150
1823	332	.....	.....	.....	367	119,300	308,950	989,350	1,477,600
1824	312	.....	.....	.....	382	106,575	168,800	832,125	1,107,500
1825	334	.....	.....	.....	640	218,800	397,500	1,519,765	2,136,140
1826	407	.....	.....	.....	706	221,090	535,980	1,535,640	2,292,658
1827	471	.....	.....	.....	717	215,750	411,956	1,408,327	2,036,033
1828	527	.....	.....	.....	723	232,240	559,678	1,483,168	2,175,087
1829	402	.....	.....	.....	1,095	326,700	500,688	1,891,760	2,719,148
1830	531	.....	.....	.....	1,041	311,555	421,750	2,162,770	2,896,070
1831	419	.....	.....	.....	887	274,185	540,449	1,294,810	2,109,444
1832	764	.....	.....	.....	1,535	530,155	975,028	2,623,110	4,118,293
1833	808	.....	.....	.....	1,856	694,805	1,042,400	3,377,649	5,014,864
1834	980	.....	.....	.....	2,565	1,000,350	1,143,725	4,611,950	6,756,025
1835	788	.....	.....	.....	2,411	1,447,000	1,524,160	6,414,425	9,083,135
1836	617	.....	.....	.....	3,041	1,871,100	2,739,050	18,050,080	22,660,230
1837	836	.....	.....	.....	3,459	2,721,300	2,975,250	27,482,961	33,062,191
1838	1,487	.....	.....	.....	3,920	1,461,200	2,253,285	20,407,435	24,121,920
1839	1,725	.....	.....	.....	2,135	1,225,050	3,156,350	21,098,915	24,480,315
1840	1,453	.....	.....	.....	2,007	1,078,020	1,820,770	13,441,783	16,398,623
1841	1,372	.....	.....	.....	3,467	1,568,900	2,297,600	17,601,950	21,468,450
1842	1,615	.....	.....	.....	3,555	1,667,375	2,477,829	16,138,643	20,283,838
1843	855	.....	.....	.....	3,552	1,471,750	1,676,550	14,773,470	17,921,770
1844	452	.....	.....	.....	3,963	1,705,845	2,329,976	14,053,056	18,098,877
1845	943	.....	.....	10,000	3,807	1,428,620	2,442,615	12,622,085	16,503,320
1846	No Poll Tax.	28,770	42,450	12,690	4,586	1,697,650	2,121,820	12,854,650	16,745,345
1847	Do.	15,925	27,590	10,748	3,868	1,323,480	1,760,745	8,638,250	11,776,735
1848	1,217	16,980	24,680	9,890	4,169	1,544,350	1,891,750	8,943,910	12,431,560
1849	1,607	6,185	7,840	9,570	3,888	1,600,850	1,728,350	9,300,930	12,629,700
1850	1,400	7,135	8,685	5,735	3,313	1,345,850	2,041,360	8,577,025	11,965,790
1851	1,554	87,100	54,740	9,285	5,203	2,493,845	3,336,565	11,698,045	17,670,295

5.—THE RACES OF MAN.

Dr. Charles Pickering, an English author of a book entitled as above, describes eleven distinct races of man, founded on what he deems essential differences. He thus enumerates them, and the population of each race:—White, 350,000,000; Mongolian, 300,000,000; Malayan, 120,000,000; Telingan, 60,000,000; Negro, 55,000,000; Ethiopian, 5,000,000; Abyssinian, 3,000,000; Paupan, 3,000,000; Australian, 500,000; Hottentot, 500,000. Total—900,000,000. Dr. Pickering argues that the human race radiated from four centres—one from Thibet, in Asia; one from Abyssinia, in Africa; and two from North and South America.

GALLERY OF INDUSTRY AND ENTERPRISE.

R. C. BRINKLEY, Esq., of Memphis, Tenn.

WITH A PORTRAIT.

No. 9.*

We are pleased to take one of the subjects for our biographical sketches, from our thriving and enterprising neighbor, Memphis, a city that connects itself with us by many pleasant associations, and has been warming herself into even higher regard ever since Governor Jones good humoredly assured us she was but the *"upper faubourg of New-Orleans."*

It enhances our satisfaction, too, that the subject should be Mr. Brinkley, for whom we entertain the highest personal consideration and regard—whom we have so often met in rail-road conventions, and acted with, and ever found to be actuated by the highest, and soundest, and most liberal spirit of enterprise, and whom we truly believe to be deserving of a high place in the affections of his townsmen, and of all who sympathise honestly in this great era of progress.

Mr. Brinkley is a North Carolinian by birth, and is still a young man, having scarcely achieved his thirty fifth year. He emigrated to Tennessee quite early, and prosecuted the study of law, in the office of the Hon. P. M. Miller, at Jackson, where he soon after entered upon the practice of the profession with some success.

His marriage, in 1841, with a daughter† of Judge Overton, of Nashville, who held extensive landed possessions in and about Memphis, connected his destinies very soon with those of that city, to which he removed permanently in 1843.

Memphis was at that period scarcely out of her swaddling clothes. Languishing for want of capital and enterprise, she did not seem likely to achieve those high results which had so fondly been predicted for her. The energies of her citizens have, however, at last prevailed.

Among those energetic citizens, Mr. Brinkley has ever been foremost. His large property has been managed upon such liberal principles as could not have otherwise than redounded to the interests of the place. Purchasers desirous of improving, have ever found him willing to meet them half way in the disposition of lots upon favorable terms. He has set the example himself in improvements, and has constantly kept it up by the construction of extensive and substantial buildings in the city, realizing thus an almost princely income from property at first unproductive. His own residence combines all the attractions that heart could covet, in its grounds and gardens, and he is now employed upon the construction of a splendid edifice in Main-street, which will be an ornament to the city.

Mr. Brinkley encourages, with a most liberal hand, every public enterprise, the intent and effect of which are to promote the prosperity and growth of Memphis. His time is now mainly employed in the promotion of manufacturing establishments, the construction of plank-roads, rail-roads, and other like enterprises.

In the service of the Charleston and Memphis Rail-road he generously devotes a large portion of his time, and labors and means, having been one of the Directors of the company since its organization, and having visited New-Orleans, Charleston, and other points, in its service.

In his deportment, Mr. Brinkley is modest and retiring, to a fault, though resolute and determined enough when the occasion requires it, and possessing a degree of energy and perseverance few, on a slight acquaintance, would suspect.

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* The other members of the series are Charles T. James; Daniel Pratt, of Alabama; William Gregg and Henry W. Conner, of South Carolina; John G. Winter, of Georgia; Charles Le Baron, of Mobile; Hamilton Smith, of Kentucky; Glendy Burke, of New-Orleans. We shall follow with Edwin Ruffin, of Virginia; James Robb, of New-Orleans; Absalom Fowler, of Arkansas; V. K. Stevenson, of Tennessee; and Col Tarpley, of Mississippi, who has the merit of being *the earliest advocate of our proposed New-Orleans and Jackson Rail-road*; Gen. James Jones, S. C.; Gov A. B. Roman, Agriculturist, Louisiana; Maunsel White, of New-Orleans, and Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri. The order will not be observed, as we are at the disposition of the engraver. We shall be thankful for suggestions in regard to leading practical citizens throughout all the Southern and Western States.

† Since deceased.

EDITORIAL AND LITERARY CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

1.—GENERAL RAIL-ROAD CONVENTION OF THE SOUTHERN AND WESTERN STATES, TO BE HELD AT NEW-ORLEANS ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1852.

THE people of New-Orleans, as will be seen by the annexed resolutions and address, invite their fellow-citizens of the Southern and Western states to meet with them in a general Rail-Road Convention, in January next, and have set forth, through their committee, in an elaborate pamphlet, which was copied into the last number of this Review, the purposes of said Convention and the great lines of improvement to be promoted by it, basing themselves upon the necessity of a great industrial revolution throughout all of these states.

This will be the first Improvement Convention at New-Orleans, on a scale commensurate with the position, and duties, and influences of the city, and its objects are entirely too high to be affected by rivalries from any source. The people of Memphis and of St. Louis, and even Chicago, have united with other portions of the Union in conventions of a somewhat similar character, held in their midst, and most assuredly the other portions of the Union will not regard New-Orleans a less important and interesting position in the confederacy, to be made the nucleus of enterprises and improvements which shall radiate throughout all the centres of the South and West, and bring the Atlantic, the Gulf and the Alleghanies, within a common system of Works.

Invitations have gone forth to all of the states, and cities, and towns, intended to be embraced, and we cannot but rely in confidence that this movement in behalf of the enterprises of the age will be met in the largest spirit of emulation and sympathy, by the appointment and attendance of delegates, selected in numbers from the most active, intelligent, enterprising and well-informed citizens of the country. Such men, coming prepared to represent the views and interests of their sections, with patiently accumulated data and information, will have it in their power to confer a lasting benefit upon their times.

In this age of *co-operation* and associated efforts, it will not do to underrate the influences exercised by such bodies as have become known universally among us, and have received the title of *conventions*. They are the great levers of political, religious, social and industrial progress. The flippant objection to them that they end in resolutions and speeches, can have no weight with sensible men and men who are in earnest. It is entirely a false and groundless accusation. Such conventions excite and arouse public attention—awaken interest—produce debate and investigation—elicit *truth!* These are the natural and necessary precursors of ACTION. Before and after the convention, generally for a considerable time, public interest is kept up in all the neighborhoods related to the ends that are proposed for accomplishment. The attention of *thinking* men is attracted and fixed—the attention of *working* men and *capitalists*. The facts developed and illustrated live long afterwards, as, also, live those ameliorating influences engendered in the *personal* associations and co-operating action of members, which put an end to all paltry rivalries and unmanly prejudices. These members learn to take a higher and nobler view of their duties and their destinies, and will be found, ever afterwards, improving the acquaintance they have formed with each other, by co-operating in the great work which brought them first together. Who shall question the importance of bringing into personal contact and association the active and practical minds of a whole country? Such men act upon each other and upon communities. Each of them will make himself the repository of all attainable information upon the subject to be considered. He will allow nothing to escape him. His interest and zeal do not subside with the occasion. The rail-road delegate becomes, ever afterwards, the rail-road *advocate*, and the centre of an influence which embraces many others. Thus, as these centres multiply, the great era of progress is advanced. Let the immediate effect of the Convention be what it may, good must be the eventual result. If the particular enterprise fail, the germs are sown of new ones. It is here, as in science, the greatest practical benefits to mankind are often discovered in search of the wildest chimeras of astrology and alchemy.

We have invited our brethren of the Southern and Western States to unite with us in a Convention at New-Orleans. We wish to discuss with them matters of vital interest and importance to us all, and to obtain the benefit of their knowledge and experience. If we cannot co-operate on *all* of our views, let us at least fully understand them. Let the delegations of the several states bring with them the facts and statistics of their roads in operation, in construction or projection—their amount of trade and travel, and whatever else shall be for the benefit of Southern and South-western improvement. Over these let us compare notes. Perhaps there may not be irreconcilable differences between us. At all events, there are certain roads—many roads, in which a majority, and sometimes the

whole of the delegations can unite heartily together. For example: the Tehuantepec road, and the proposed filling up of those gaps of travel between the North and the South, which exist between New-Orleans and the Chattanooga, Mobile and Girard, Montgomery and Atlanta, Charleston and Wilmington, etc., etc. They can unite again in the reflection that roads are but the feeders of other roads, and that each one will have some influence in the development of resources and population, favorable to all the others.

The Convention will include as many states as shall please to unite with us. *Texas* has her projections from her seaboard, which are numerous enough, and she talks of going to the Pacific. *Louisiana* proposes, on the one side, to run her lines through the prairies into Texas, and on the other, from her great river into the heart of Mississippi: *Mississippi* would take up the thread, extending it alike to the Tennessee and the Alabama line. *Alabama* proposes routes to Georgia, to the Ohio, and to the Tennessee River. *Tennessee* looks to the heart of Arkansas, and would penetrate Missouri, and is a rival with that state for the terminus of a Pacific rail-road, to say nothing of a plan she has of penetrating Kentucky at Louisville. Thus far our immediate neighbor states, who may be all disposed to take an active interest in the Convention. Others are invited to attend, for it will be of interest to hear their plans, and see how far they are reconcilable or irreconcilable with our own. *Georgia* and *Florida*, the *Carolinas* and *Virginia*, we are assured will send their delegations to co-operate in these great purposes of *Southern progress*.

But time and space will not at present admit of our doing more than furnish the resolutions and call:

NEW-ORLEANS, *July* 1, 1851.

Under the resolutions annexed, inviting the call of a *Southern and Western Rail-road Convention*, to be held in New-Orleans on the *first Monday in January*, 1852, I appoint the following named gentlemen a Special Committee:

GLENDY BURKE, Esq., *Chairman.*
HON. A. D. CROSSMAN, *Mayor of N. O.*
Governor ALEX. MOUTON.
J. D. B. DE BOW, Esq.
Col. C. S. TARPLEY, of *Mississippi.*

MAUNSEL WHITE,
President R. R. Convention.

"*Whereas* there are evidences throughout the southern states of an awakening spirit of enterprise in the construction of rail-roads; and, whereas New-Orleans, from her position and connections, is deeply interested in the promotion of these roads, and their concentration upon points which shall intersect with the roads now in projection from her midst; it is

"*Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed by the president of this Convention, whose duty it shall be to prepare an address to the people of the Southern and Western states, setting out with all the facts and statistics they can gather, the various rail-road projections in which these states have a direct and immediate interest, and the hearty co-operation which New-Orleans and Louisiana is prepared to extend to them all; and inviting the people of these states to meet us in Convention, in the city of New-Orleans, on the first Monday of January next, in order to an exchange of views and opinions, and if possible, a concentration and unity of effort in the extension of our rail-road system.

"*Resolved*, That the committee have authority, during the ensuing summer and fall, to represent the views of New-Orleans in these matters, in any of the states it may be in their power to visit, and that the agency of the press in behalf of the Convention be respectfully solicited.

"*Resolved*, That the said committee be requested to correspond with the authorities of Texas, for the purpose of inviting that state to direct her public works so as to meet the extension of the New-Orleans, Opelousas, and Attakapas rail-road."

NEW-ORLEANS, 25*th July*, 1851.

Fellow Citizens of the
Southern and Western States:

Acting under the above appointment, the undersigned cannot refrain from expressing their satisfaction in being made the instruments of carrying out the wishes of the people of New Orleans, and of the late Rail-road Convention, in inviting you to unite with us, in promotion of the great purposes of rail-road improvement in the Southern and Western States.

The time has arrived, in the progress of this active and busy age, when the South and the West should be aroused to a concentrated and vigorous effort, for the increase of their facilities of intercourse, and for the consequent development of their industry and enterprise to which it will lead, and their advancement in moral and physical power.

In particular, we invite the people of Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio, to send their delegations to unite with the people of Louisiana and of New-Orleans, to deliberate upon, and concert such measures as will be likely speedily to influence the construction of a system of rail-roads, connecting the Gulf States with those of the West and the North-west, and radiating throughout all the interior. We also invite delegations from others of the *Southern States*, in order more fully to understand the systems of works projected, or being carried out by them, and to co-operate in the construction of any which may have an interest joint and common to us all.

The Committee have fully set out, in their annexed address, accompanied by a map, the general subjects to which the attention of the Convention will be invited.

The first Monday in January will be an agreeable and pleasant season to visit New-Orleans, and her citizens tender, in advance,

the hospitalities of the city to all who may appear from any quarter as representatives to the Convention.

GLENDY BURKE, A. D. CROSSMAN, ALEX. MOUTON, J. B. D. DE BOW, } *Louisiana.*
C. S. TARPLEY, *Mississippi.*

☞ Editors of Newspapers and Journals, throughout the South and West, are requested to insert this card, and solicited to urge the subject in their columns until the meeting of the Convention. Public Officers and others to whom the pamphlet will be sent, are requested to urge the appointment of delegates in every county or town, by public meetings, or municipal or other official action. Rail-road Companies are invited to give facilities to the various delegations.

2.—UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, ETC.

1.—*The University of Louisiana, New-Orleans.*—We have before us the annual catalogue, and shall proceed to make some notes from it. In the *Law Department* there are four Professors. The number of students, last year, 41; graduates, 1848, 15; 1849, 22; 1850, 25; 1851, 30. In the *Medical School* there are eight professors: number of students, last year, matriculated, 88; graduated, 41, etc. In the *Academical Department*, 60 students. The *Collegiate Department* has just been organized by the election of the Hon. Theo. McCaleb as president of the University, and by the appointment of several new professors. The list now stands—

Faculty Collegiate Department.

Hon. Theodore H. McCaleb, LL. D., President; J. D. B. De Bow, M. A., Professor of Political Economy; J. Lawrence Smith, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy; Richard H. Chilton, Professor of Geology; Claudius W. Sears, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; William C. Duncan, A. M., Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages and Literature; M. Marc Roux, Professor of the French Language and Literature; Hermann Koehlmeyer, Professor of the Hebrew and other Oriental Languages and Literature.

The course of instruction in the Collegiate Department is similar to that of most of the colleges of the Union, and the same preparation is required for its classes. Commencement day, annually, on the first Monday of April.

The Department will go into operation on the first Monday in November next, with both a freshman and a sophomore class, and the prospects for a large increase of students are very flattering. The people of New-Orleans, of Louisiana, and of the Southwest should foster this institution Terms will be most favorable, and can be learned by application to Professor Wm. C. Duncan, who will furnish catalogues when desired.

2.—*Centenary College*, Jackson, Louisiana. There are seven professors and instructors. Students in the senior class, 9; junior, 14; sophomore, 27; freshmen, 47; preparatory department, 76; primary department, 46; total students, 219. There is, also, a special scientific course pursued when desired. This institution is new in a very flourishing condition.

3.—*Female Institute*, Sommerville, Tennessee.—We have received the annual catalogue, directed in a fair hand, and have been informed by our intelligent agent, Mr. Martyn, who lately visited the institute, that it is one of the most flourishing ones in the western country. The principal is Dr. J. H. Jury, who has five assistants. The "Recapitulation" shows 118 students, to wit: collegiate class, 23; preparatory, 52; primary, 39; irregular, 4. Sommerville is situated in Fayette county, about fifty miles, we believe, east of Memphis. We *think* we have heard of the place very often.

"The institution is chartered by the Legislature of the state with collegiate powers, and young ladies accomplishing a full course of study here, or having taken a part of the course at another school, and completing the collegiate course at this, will be entitled to graduation with the full honors of the Institution."

3.—A COTTON FACTORY AT NEW-ORLEANS.

A proposition has lately been set on foot in New-Orleans for the establishment of a cotton factory, in the immediate vicinity, upon a very extensive basis, but whether there is enterprise among us enough for the purpose may be still a matter of doubt. We believe in the entire practicability of such an establishment, and have often said so in our pages, and furnished abundant statistical data in proof. We have thought that the splendid foundry buildings of the late Mr. Whitney on the other side of the river would be an admirable location, and no doubt they could be procured on most moderate terms. There is a fine field for cotton manufactures in the state, and we would especially designate Shreveport, Baton Rouge, Clinton, Lafayette, and Algiers, as admirable points for the most extensive establishments. Nothing is wanted but a fair beginning.

The project at present on foot is to form a company of $150,000 to $250,000 capital, and to purchase the extensive grounds and buildings of Milbank & Co., on the levee in Lafayette, now used as flouring mills, for the sum of $55,000, twenty-thousand dollars of which is to be taken in stock. This property cost greatly more to the proprietors.

The machinery and works, in complete order, sufficient to run 6,000 spindles and 150 looms, certain parties undertake to supply for $80,000, ten thousand dollars of which is to be taken out in stock.

Though we regard the plan in general with favor, we believe that the machinery might be procured upon much more advantageous terms. We think that General James, of Rhode Island, would furnish a factory of 10,000 spindles at New-Orleans, and take $75,000, or $100,000 in stock. He has such an interest in the Charleston mills.

4.—REVIEWS, MAGAZINES, &c.

1. *McCulloch's Universal Gazetteer:* A Dictionary, Geographical, Statistical and Historical, of the various Countries, Places, and Principal Natural Objects in the World. 1851. 2 vols.

This is one of the most valuable and best works of the age, and is altogether too well known to require any panegyric from us. Having lately obtained the American edition from Messrs. Harper & Brothers, we feel it a duty to remind our readers of its merits. Mr. Daniel Haskell, President of the University of Vermont, is the author of the *American* articles, which are brought down nearly to date.

2. *Brande's Encyclopædia:* This is also one of the massive publications of the Messrs. Harpers which have added so much reputation to their House. It consists of about 1,400 pages, and comprises a complete dictionary of science, literature and art. The discussions include a complete history, description, &c., of the scientific principles of every branch of human knowledge, with the derivation and definition of all the terms in general use. Mr. Brande is connected with the English mint, and is Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institute of Great Britain, and has been assisted by a great number of scientific gentlemen. The work is largely illustrated.

3. *Hallam's Constitutional History of England:* This work embraces that period of History, most deeply marking the progress of the British Constitution, included between the reign of Henry VII., and the death of George II., and is by the author of those productions of world-wide fame, "Europe during the Middle Ages;" and "The Literature of Europe during the 15th, 16th, and 17th Centuries." It is almost impossible to have a clear idea of English liberty, and indeed of our own institutions, without running over this whole period. Hallam's work is indispensable for the political student and statesman. New-York: Harper and Brothers.

4. *Monette's History of the Valley of the Mississippi:* When the work was published, a few years ago, we reviewed it elaborately, and expressed our admiration with its general fullness and accuracy. Since that period we have published several criticisms; and rejoinders from the pen of the author, whose recent decease was a public loss. In our July No. we presented a biographical sketch of Dr. Monette, with many interesting facts relating to the progress of his historical labors, and expressed the hope that some editor would be found for his valuable manuscripts which were nearly ready for the press. The Messrs. Harpers would do well to add them as subsequent volumes to this work. The two volumes before us furnish a graphic view of the discovery and settlement of the Valley of the Mississippi by the three great powers, of Spain, France and Great Britain, and the subsequent occupation, settlement and extension of civil government by the United States. It is brought down to 1846. New-Orleans: J. C. Morgan.

5. *New-Orleans Medical Journal.*—The leading paper in this No. for July, is from the pen of Dr. Dowler, and is one of those truly profound and learned papers which he occasionally contributes to the press. The subject is the unity of nervous action. If any higher proof than his labors could be required of the high rank of Dr. Dowler in the scientific world, we could find it in the respect, and regard, and confidence, of the late lamented Dr. Morton, which he enjoyed in an eminent degree.

6. *American Journal of Science an Art.*—Conducted by Silliman, New-Haven, $5 per annum, July No., 1851. Contents: Meteorological Coincidences; Crystals, by W. P. Blake; Thermal Waters of Asia Minor, by Dr. Lawrence Smith; Uses of the Tallow Tree; Coral Reefs, by Mr. Dana; a New Sand Bath, &c., by Prof. Norton; Microscopes, by W. J. Burnett; Chemical Forces, and Polarization of Light; Atmospheric Magnetism, by Professor Farriday; Electricity in Plants; Rings of Saturn; Chemistry and Physics; Geology, Zoology, Astronomy, Miscellanies, Bibliography, &c.

7. *Banker's Magazine.*—Boston, $5 per annum, July No. In the new year, the editor promises to do a great many more good things in the way of improvement, and will embody in his pages the following interesting works:

I. New varieties of Gold and Silver Coins and Bullion, with important details relating to the Coinage, Rules of the Mint, &c. By Jacob R. Eckfeldt and W. E. Dubois, Assayers of the U. S. Mint.

II. The American Law of Banking. A Synopsis of the Decisions of the Higher Courts of every state in the Union, upon the subjects of Banking, Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Damages on Bills, Usury, Notaries Public, &c. The decisions of each state will be arranged by themselves, commencing with Maine; to be followed in order by New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, &c.

III. History of Banking and Currency. By W. J. Lawson, Esq.; a recent English Work.

IV. Historical Sketches of the Early Currency among the American Colonies.

V. Gilbart's Practical Treatise on Banking—*concluded*. The second American edition of this work *entire* (470 pages) may be had of booksellers throughout the United States.

8. *Southern Literary Messenger*—July, 1851. $5 per annum. Richmond, Virginia. Contents: Slavery, as a moral relation; the Province of Chicas, in Peru; Adventures of a Life; Goethe's Wilhelm Meister; Our Paris Correspondent; Unpublished Verses of Lord Byron; Original Poetry; Editor's Table, &c. It is needless to say, that under Mr. Thompson's charge, the high character of the *Messenger* in every branch of literature is amply sustained.

9.—*London Quarterly Review.*

10.—*Edinburgh Review.*

11. *Blackwood's Magazine.*—We receive regularly these valuable republications of Leonard Scott & Co.

The "Edinburgh" in its politics, maintains a happy medium between the *rank toryism* of the High Church party and the *radical doctrines* of the Chartists and Repealers. The London Quarterly, edited by that distinguished scholar and elegant writer, Lockhart, the son-in-law of Sir Walter Scott, though strongly tinged with the ultra conservative doctrines of the tories, ranks only second to the Edinburgh. The "North British Review" is comparatively a new publication, being only in the 7th year of its existence. It had its origin in the great ecclesiastical movement in Scotland, which required an organ to represent the *Free Church* party. It is edited by Dr. Hanna, the son-in-law of the lamented Dr. Chalmers (its principal founder) associated with Sir David Brewster, whose brilliant articles on the subject of Astronomy and kindred subjects have graced the pages of the Review, and delighted its numerous readers. The "Westminster Review" now also includes the "Foreign Quarterly," the two being united and published in London under the title of the "Westminster and Foreign Quarterly Review." It contains all the peculiar features of the two Reviews, and is, consequently, of much greater value than either was when published separately. In its politics it is decidedly *liberal*. More recently it has become the medium through which Cobden promulgates his free-trade doctrines. Its literary character is of a high order, and its information in regard to Foreign Continental Literature is very valuable, containing much that cannot be found in any other publication. Following these, comes "Blackwood," the king of magazines, and the oldest in existence. It is acknowledged throughout the world as the *best*. Its contents may be considered under the general heads of classical literature, biography, narratives, historical and fictitious poetry, critical analyses of new works, &c.; while its politics is like that of the "London Quarterly," unmitigated conservatism."

12. *Hildreth's History of the United States.*—About twelve months ago we noticed the first volume of this work by Mr. Hildreth, and more recently, we noticed the first volume of a new series by the same author, which is to embrace the period subsequent to the adoption of the Federal Constitution. We are now indebted to Messrs. Harper, through J. C. Morgan, of New-Orleans, for the second and third volumes of the first series, including the period from the discovery of the Continent to the organization of the present government. Mr. Hildreth is a bold and copious writer, but is a bitter partisan, and has too many prejudices to be altogether impartial. We have pointed out some of these before. His work, is, however, valuable for the immense amount of material it embodies, and is deserving a place in every library together with those of Bancroft and Ramsey. The student of history should be careful not to take his opinions entirely from one side, but examine and investigate for himself with all the authorities on his shelves. This is more strictly true of histories of our own times, which take the color, too often, of individual and party preferences and antipathies. Mr. Bancroft's work is certainly not free from objection in this particular.

13. *Civil Law of Spain and Mexico.*—New-Orleans: Gustavus Schmidt, Attorney-at-law. This is one of the rarest things in the world, a Louisiana book, and the most important we have had since the appearance of Mr. Carleton's *Partidas*. Mr. Schmidt is one of our most erudite jurists, and has given to the Civil and European law the study of many long and laborious years. For some time he conducted the *New-Orleans Law Journal*, which won a very high reputation.

The present volume is arranged on the principles of the modern codes, with notes and references, preceded by an historical introduction to the Spanish and Mexican law, and embodying in an appendix some of the most important acts of the Mexican Congress. It is dedicated to that distinguished barrister and civilian, Christian Roselius, Esq. In his preface the author says, his labors were undertaken in studying the laws of Spain, which form the basis of so much of Louisiana jurisprudence, and are made public by the encouragement of the bar of this state, and of Texas. He thinks the work will also be valuable in California, and to men having transactions with the South American States, and we heartily concur in the opinion.

14. *Rena, or the Snowbird.*—A tale of real life, by Caroline Lee Hentz, author of Linda. A publication in the neat style of A.

Hart, of Philadelphia, and we are indebted for it to J. B. Steel, of New-Orleans, whose stock of books and stationary is always choice and rare. The fair authoress being a resident of Columbus, Georgia, is to us a strong commendation of the work, if its merits were not sufficient without.

15. *Marshall's Book of Oratory.*—It is intended for academies and schools, and contains an entirely new collection of extracts in prose, poetry, and dialogue, from distinguished American and English orators, divines and poets, of which many are specimens of the eloquence of statesmen of the present day. Mr. Marshall has been perfectly fair in his selections, though, of course, the north predominates. He has given one selection from that fine speech of Webster, on the death of Calhoun, on account of which we could forgive him very much,—"I think there is not one of us but felt when he (Calhoun) last addressed us from his seat in the senate, his form still erect, with a voice by no means indicating such a degree of physical weakness as did, in fact, possess him, with clear tones, and an impressive, and, I may say, an imposing manner,—who did not feel that he saw before us a senator of Rome, when Rome survived," &c. &c. New-York, Appleton & Co.; New-Orleans, J. B. Steel.

16. *Yeast: A problem*, reprinted with corrections and additions from Fraser's Magazine. The work is by the author of *Alton Locke*, which had quite a run, and is one of the most readable productions of the day, despite of the materialism and even infidelity which are but flimsily concealed. The author thinks the living spirit of Christianity is dying out, and the mere outward letter abounding, and endeavors to show what some at least of the young of these days are really feeling and thinking. The style and manner of the book are extremely attractive.

17. *Caleb Field*, a Tale of the Puritans. A long preface treats historically of the Puritans and the Cavaliers. The story afterwards is well told.

18. *Eastbury*, a Tale, by Anna Harriet Drury. An attractive romance, published in the neatest style of the arts, and capable of furnishing may hours of pleasant recreation in these sultry days.

19. *Mount Hope*, an Historical Romance, by G. H. Hollister. The romance is of the days of King Philip of the Wampanoags: its object is to retrace some of the faded and now scarcely visible features of those exterminating wars that marked the early settlement of the English among the aborigines of what is now called New-England. This work and the three previously named above, are among the beautiful publications of Harper, and are received through J. C. Morgan, of New-Orleans.

20. *London Labor and the London Poor, No. 7.*

21. *Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution, No. 14.*

22.—*Harpers' New Monthly Magazine, July*, 1851.

The present number of Mr. Mahew's work is the most interesting yet. It is nearly altogether taken up with the street-mongers of literary matter in London. Nothing could be more curious and deeply interesting. The *Field Book* abounds in the finest illustrations, and is the most interesting record which could be presented of the Revolution. The *Monthly Magazine* preserves its interest and attractiveness, and, as a matter of course, grows in circulation as it deserves.

23. *Cosmos:* A Sketch of the Physical Description of the Universe, by Alexander Von Humboldt. Translated from the German by E. C. Otte.

This is the long expected and most anxiously desired 3d volume of Humboldt's octogenarian labors. Like the others which we have previously noticed elaborately, it has all the strength and vivacity of a youthful production, but combined with the learning of the greatest living geographer. The volume is taken up with a review of The Realms of Space—Natural and Telescopic Vision—The Fixed Stars—New and Lost Stars—Motion of Fixed Stars—Multiple Stars, &c. A number of tables, showing the position, &c., of stars, is appended. New-York: Harper and Brothers. J. C. Morgan, New-Orleans.

24. *The Daughter of Night.* A Story of the present time, by J. W. Fullom. Harper and Brothers.

This is a thrilling and affecting story, in which is worked up the incidents of that deplorable life, a hundred fathoms deep beneath the surface of the earth, which is led by the English miners. The work furnishes a sad commentary upon modern civilization.

25. *Campaigns of the Rio Grande and of Mexico, with notices of the recent work of Major Ripley.* By Brevet Major Isaac J. Stevens, U. S. A.

26. *Dictionary of Mechanics*, Engine work and Machinery, No. 33.

27. *Appleton's Mechanics' Magazine* for July.

We are indebted for these works to, Messrs. Appleton & Co. of New-York through J. B. Steel, of New-Orleans.

28. *Blackwood's Magazine* for July. Leonard Scott & Co., New-York.

29. *North British Review* for May. Leonard Scott & Co., New-York.

30. *Farmer's Guide*, No. 91.

31. *History of the Empress Josephine* by J. S. C. Abbott, with engravings.

32. *Stuart of Dunleath*, a Story of the Present Time. By Hon. Caroline Norton, Harper and Brothers. J. C. Morgan, New-Orleans.

33.—*Year Hand Book of Facts in Science and Art.*—The work is published in elegant style by A. Hart of Philadelphia, and is furnished us by J. B. Steel of New-Orleans. The author is John Timbs, who, in this Year Book, shows the most important discoveries and improvements of the past year in mechanics and the useful arts, in natural philosophy, electricity, chemistry, zoology, botany, geology, geography, mineralogy, meteorology and astronomy. It is reprinted from the London edition, and is altogether a valuable compendium.

34.—*Service Afloat and Ashore, during the Mexican War.* By Lieut. Raphael Semmes, U. S. N.

One of the most interesting of all the publications to which the late war with Mexico gave rise. The author was "flag lieutenant of the Home Squadron," and present at the siege of Vera Cruz, and was in command of the unfortunate brig Somers at the time of her loss. Soon after the capture of Vera Cruz, he was dispatched by Commodore Perry to the city of Mexico, on a mission connected with the release or exchange of Midshipman Rodgers, but on reaching Jalapa and reporting himself to Gen. Scott, that officer expressed great dissatisfaction with the mission, and showed some temper. He refused to grant the requisite escort, so that the Lieutenant was obliged to remain with the army, which he did during all its operations in the valley of Mexico, attaching himself to the staff of Gen. Worth.

The volume furnishes a complete history of the war, but the author is evidently no friend to General Scott. He handles political questions, we think, rather slovenly, and lugs them in rather unnecessarily at times. He believes in the "manifest destiny" of conquest, but thinks the government is not bound by the treaty of annexation to occupy the Rio Grande. His descriptions of scenery, life, manners and society throughout Mexico are eloquent and graphic; indeed, in these respects we have never read a more attractive book. Every page is instinct with life and animation, and Mexico seems to us, so far as natural features are concerned, the very garden of the Hesperides. The battles are minutely described with military skill, and criticised in several instances. We witness the field—the fight—the retreat—the victory, and almost fancy ourselves in the fray, so vivid are the pictures. There are several handsome illustrations and occasional accounts of the industry and resources of the country. The volume is published by Wm. H. Moore & Co., Cincinnati, and may be had of *J. B. Steel, New-Orleans.*

5.—FENNER'S SOUTHERN MEDICAL REPORTS.

The *second* volume of these invaluable Reports has been issued from the press of *New-Orleans*, in handsome style, and can be had at the bookstores, or at the office of Dr. Fenner.

When the first volume appeared, we spoke of it as an important advance in the progress of *Southern* medical literature, and expressed the hope that the work would be sustained with a liberal patronage by every one interested in the advancement of this region. We know the fact that it has not been liberally sustained, but that Dr. Fenner has actually incurred pecuniary loss.

Will the profession, at least, allow this from so indefatigable, laborious and intelligent a co-laborer as this gentleman is, and has ever been, from his first connection with the New Orleans Medical Journal? We are assured not.

The price of the two volumes now published is $5. In the one before us, there are reports more or less elaborate for Louisiana, New-Orleans, Mobile, Alabama, Georgia, Charleston, South Carolina, North Carolina, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, California, etc. These Reports embrace much interesting material upon the sanatory condition, etc., of the localities. Dr. Fenner's "Monthly Summary" upon New-Orleans, and his elaborate researches upon "Lead Poisoning," add an especial value to the work.

We feel it a duty to analyze the publication very fully, for the benefit of our readers, as we did the first volume last year, but want of space interposes a physical impossibility. The analyses shall appear in our next.

6.—DRS. BARTON AND SIMONDS' VITAL STATISTICS, ETC., OF NEW-ORLEANS.

An Address on the Sanatory Condition of New-Orleans, as illustrated by its Mortuary Statistics. By J. C. Simonds, M. D.

Report to the Louisiana State Medical Society, on the Meteorology, Vital Statistics and Hygiene of New-Orleans and the State of Louisiana. By Dr. E. Barton.

We assure these learned and public-spirited gentlemen, whom we recognize among our most esteemed friends, that nothing but the serious accident, which put any kind of exertion entirely out of our power for the last few weeks, and the now pressing demands of the printer, could prevent us from an elaborate examination of their deeply interesting and instructive pamphlets. It was our wish and full intention to devote many pages to the subjects, and furnish a great many extracts. They will, under all the circumstances, know how to make the proper allowances, and rest assured that in our next number a full share of attention will be accorded to them.

7.—EDITORIAL NOTES—CONTRIBUTORS.

The interesting paper of J. E. M., upon the *"Reasons of the Decline in New-Orleans,"* is unavoidably postponed to our next. We agree entirely with the writer. The views of our friend in Mississippi upon *"Negro Management,"* shall also appear. We tried hard to insert it now. We have also an interesting paper on *"William Wirt,"* and another on the *"Life of Lafitte,"* the Pirate of the Gulf, which shall have a prominent place in our next.

Our greatest regret is, that we are forced to postpone with the others, one of the most instructive and valuable papers it has ever been our lot to meet with, from the pen of D. J. McCord, of South Carolina. It shall lead off in our October No. The object of the writer is to show, on British authority, that our slave

institutions have tended to elevate rather than to degrade the social as well as the political character of the South, and that the English, in spite of their prejudices, admit the fact, while at the same time they abuse us for what they own raises us above our northern countrymen.

8.—TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

This is the third month of a new volume, and we intend to enclose our bills. It will not be fair to charge us with over-haste. Our work has undergone great improvement, and has incurred enormously increased expense. Public favor is every-where accorded to it through the country. Let its friends, therefore, now show their hands in three ways:

1. By sending us able and instructive *contributions* upon all the subjects in our programme.

2. By *remitting us by mail*, and without waiting for a collector, and putting us to that expense, *whatever is due on the old or new year*. If the money is not convenient, drafts on their factors in southern cities, payable on sale of crops, can be used by us as cash. We acknowledge payments promptly on the cover.

3. By *increasing our subscription list*. This every friend can do to a greater or less extent, with little effort. We have sent out prospectuses in all quarters. Gentlemen, use them in our aid. Hundreds of friends have already stood by us in this way. Will not all? Without experience, no one can apprehend the enormous outlay to which a work like ours is subject. Everything is cash.

9.—TO OUR NEWSPAPER AND OTHER EXCHANGES.

We do not hesitate to exchange in any cases where it is asked or desired, without conditions. But will not our friends, the editors, understand how much we rely upon their friendly aid? A word from them, in their neighborhoods, carries much weight. We solicit, at least, a *monthly* line or paragraph, *acknowledging the receipt and some of the contents*. We exchange freely with many papers that cannot possibly be of much aid or advantage to us, and yet who *never* notice the Review at all, whilst they notice and insert long prospectuses of many northern works. We solicit from you, gentlemen, where it is possible, to insert our prospectus too. In this way can the work only be largely known. Those who have favored us in all these respects, have our lasting gratitude. We are in the habit of noticing regularly all our periodicals in exchange.

10.—MEDICAL COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA.

We call attention with pleasure to the annexed advertisement of this distinguished and most flourishing institution. The buildings are capacious, and on a very splendid scale. The museum is one of the most complete and costly in the country, twenty-five thousand dollars having been expended upon it. The anatomical and pathological departments are very complete. The chemical and philosophical apparatus, specimens of materia medica, plates, paintings, models, books, instruments, &c., were selected in Europe with great care. The use of the New-Orleans hospital is at the service of the college, the admissions into which, number in a single year about 20,000 cases of every variety of disease. The number of students in 1850-51, was 188, from all of the southern and western states.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Lectures commence on the 17th of November, and continue four months.

JAMES JONES, M D, *Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.*
WARREN STONE, M. D., *Professor of Surgery.*
J. L. RIDDELL, M. D., *Professor of Chemistry.*
A. H. CENAS, M. D., *Professor of Obstetrics, and of the Diseases of Women and Children.*
A. J. WEDDERBURN, M. D., *Professor of Anatomy.*
GUSTAVUS A. NOTT. M. D., *Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*
THOMAS HUNT, M. D, *Professor of Physiology and Pathology.*
Y. R. LE MONNIER, M. D., *Demonstrator of Anatomy.*

TERMS:—For the Ticket of each Professor, $15; for the Ticket of Practical Anatomy, $10; Matriculation Fee, $5; Diploma Fee, $30.

☞ Fees for tickets required in advance.

Lectures and attendance in the Hospital, gratuitous.

Graduates of all respectable schools will be admitted to the course without charge.

Students requiring information on this and other subjects, will please address themselves to the Dean.

GUSTAVUS A. NOTT, M. D, *Dean.*

11.—THE WORLD'S FAIR.

We are indebted to a fair correspondent, an adopted citizen, for a copy of the beautiful lines of Mr. Thackeray, upon the great London Exhibition, and as we think that our readers will all be pleased by their perusal, we shall freely give them a place in our columns next month. Our correspondent accompanies the ode with some very sensible remarks of her own, upon the position assumed by the United States at this great gathering of nations. We extract them.

"'An American in London' regrets that we do not make more display at the great Exhibition, but Brother Jonathan is like all good men, he shines most at home. His is a well-regulated household, where the best treasures are within doors. While older nations had leisure to follow out the gorgeous dreams of art, the United States, practically useful, were employed in building cities for the surplus population of more luxurious nations. The crowned heads of Europe may appear at the Exhibition, and attract the eyes of strangers by the useless glitter of their jewels: but Brother Jonathan's ornaments call for higher admiration—as he is splendid in the memories of his heroes and matchless patriots—brilliants of the first water. There is no true-hearted citizen of the United States who does not take with him the proud birthright of an American freeman; and the times and prejudices that would condemn his manly rejection of useless pomp and titles, are fast passing away. With the free genius of '76, he grasps the useful, and his prophetic "*Excelsior*" has been, and will be, the knell of

many a useless notion in public as well as in private life. He is destined to take the lead among the nations of the earth, and all the physical grandeur by which he is surrounded at home would confirm him in this idea. His magnificent rivers, his lofty mountains—some with their unquenchable fires reaching to the clouds—his grand forests, the overflowing abundance of his fields, would all seem to say, "we have been prepared for the abode of an applying intellect of corresponding greatness," and Brother Jonathan's generous hospitality extends the friendly hand of welcome to those who come from afar to share the profusion which nature would seem to have spread out for a new and mighty family."

J. C. MORGAN'S LITERARY DEPOT, Exchange Place, adjoining the Post-Office, New-Orleans. New Books received, from June 14th:

The Conquest of Florida; by Hernando de Soto. By Theodore Irving, M. A.

Romance Dust from the Historic Placer. By Wm. Sellay, author of the "Berber," &c.

A Practical Treatise on Banking. By James Wm. Gilbart.

King Arthur: A Poem. By Sir E. Lytton Bulwer.

A Commentary on Ecclesiastes. By Moses Stewart.

The Serpent Sybil in America. By E. G. Squier, A. M.

Otis' Exchange Tables. New Edition.

Studies of Animals. By F. N. Otis.

Macaulay's Miscellanies. New and revised edition.

The Alhambra. By Washington Irving.

Novels.

Nell Gwynn: or, The Court of the Stuarts.

Wing and Wing. By Cooper. Fine Library Edition.

The Two Admirals. By Cooper. Fine Library Edition.

Second Love: or, The World's Opinion. By Martha Martell.

The Heir of West Wayland. By Mary Howitt.

Consuelo. By George Sand. Fresh supply.

Pope Joan. By Reynolds. Fresh supply.

The Girlhood of Shakspeare's Heroines. Part three and four—Helena and Desdemona.

Magazines.

Appleton's Mechanics' Magazine.
Edinburgh Review.
London Quarterly Review.
Graham's Magazine.
London Lancet.
No. 30, Dictionary of Mechanics and Engineering, etc.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

The War between the United States and Mexico, illustrated; embracing Pictorial Drawings of all the principal conflicts. By Carl Nebel, author of "A Pictorial and Archæological Voyage in Mexico;" with a description of each battle. By Geo. Wilkins Kendall, author of the "Texan Santa Fe Expedition."

☞ A few copies of this rich and magnificently got up work have been received, and may be found at the office of the Picayune, and at the principal book-stores. Price, in elegant portfolio, $38; half bound, $40. To those who wish to purchase for framing, the text and plates will be sold for $34.

VIRGINIA BOOKS.

J. W. RANDOLPH, Richmond, Virginia, offers for sale, in any quantity, the following:

Judge H. St. G. Tucker's Commentaries on the Laws of Virginia.

Thomas Jefferson's Memoirs, Correspondence, and Miscellaneous Papers. Boards.

Proceedings and Debates of the Virginia Convention.

A Guide to Commissioners in Chancery.

Thomas Jefferson's Reports of Cases determined in the General Court of Virginia.

The Virginia Reports of 1799, touching the Alien and Sedition Laws.

Professor Dew's Lectures on the Restrictive System.

Judge H St. G. Tucker's Lectures on Constitutional Law.

A Second Edition of an Essay on Slavery. By Thomas R. Dew.

Munford's Reports of Cases Determined in the Court of Appeals of Virginia.

Randolph's Reports of Cases Determined in the Court of Appeals of Virginia.

Cases Decided in the General Court of Virginia.

Hall's Digested Index to the Virginia Reports.

Branch & Hening's Collection of Maxims.

Construction Construed, and Constitutions Vindicated. By John Taylor, of Caroline.

Garden's Anecdotes of the American Revolution.

Edgar's American Race Turf Register.

Wells' Family Companion.

The Laws of Good Breeding.

J. W. RANDOLPH has published a catalogue of his stock, with size, binding, and price of each book, which may be had by applying at No. 121 Main-street, Richmond.

COOPER'S WELL.

THE undersigned having made considerable improvement this season for the accommodation of visitors, is now prepared to receive all who are disposed to pay a visit. From the reputation of the water, no comments are necessary.

Board and lodging, per week.....$10 00
Board and lodging, per day..... 2 00

☞ Horses taken care of on moderate terms.

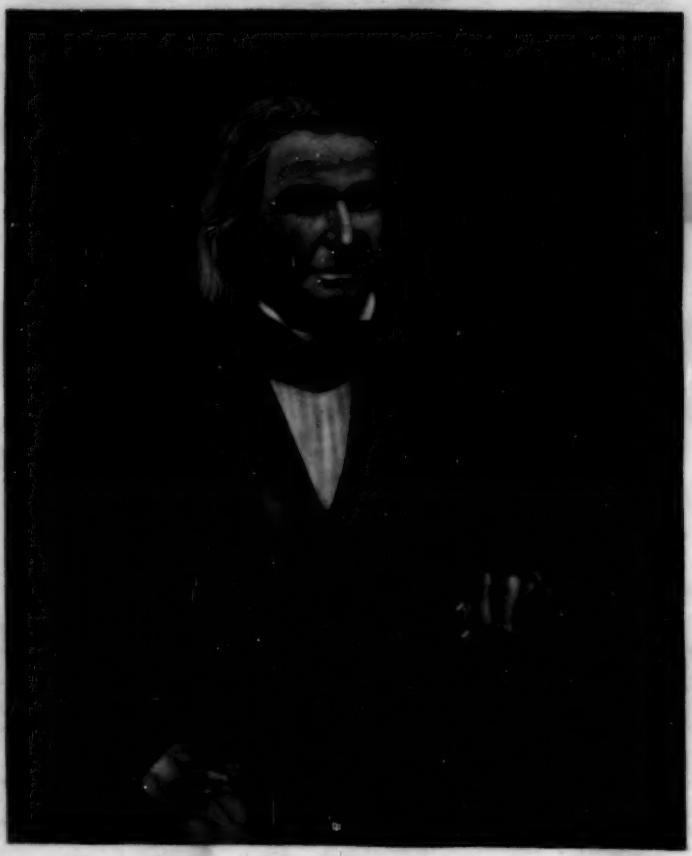
INMAN WILLIAMS, *Proprietor.*

*** The means of access, only 37 miles from Vicksburg to the Well, are by rail-road to Raymond, 33 miles, and 4 miles staging from Raymond to the Well.

☞ General McMakin, late of the Prentiss House, Vicksburg, will officiate, and every exertion will be made to render our guests comfortable.

ERRATA.

☞ In the article on "Diseases of the Cotton Plant," in July No., it is said on 9th page the "*rust*," instead of the "*insects*," poisons the plant; and on same page, "the ant makes its appearance next," instead of the "*rust*," etc.



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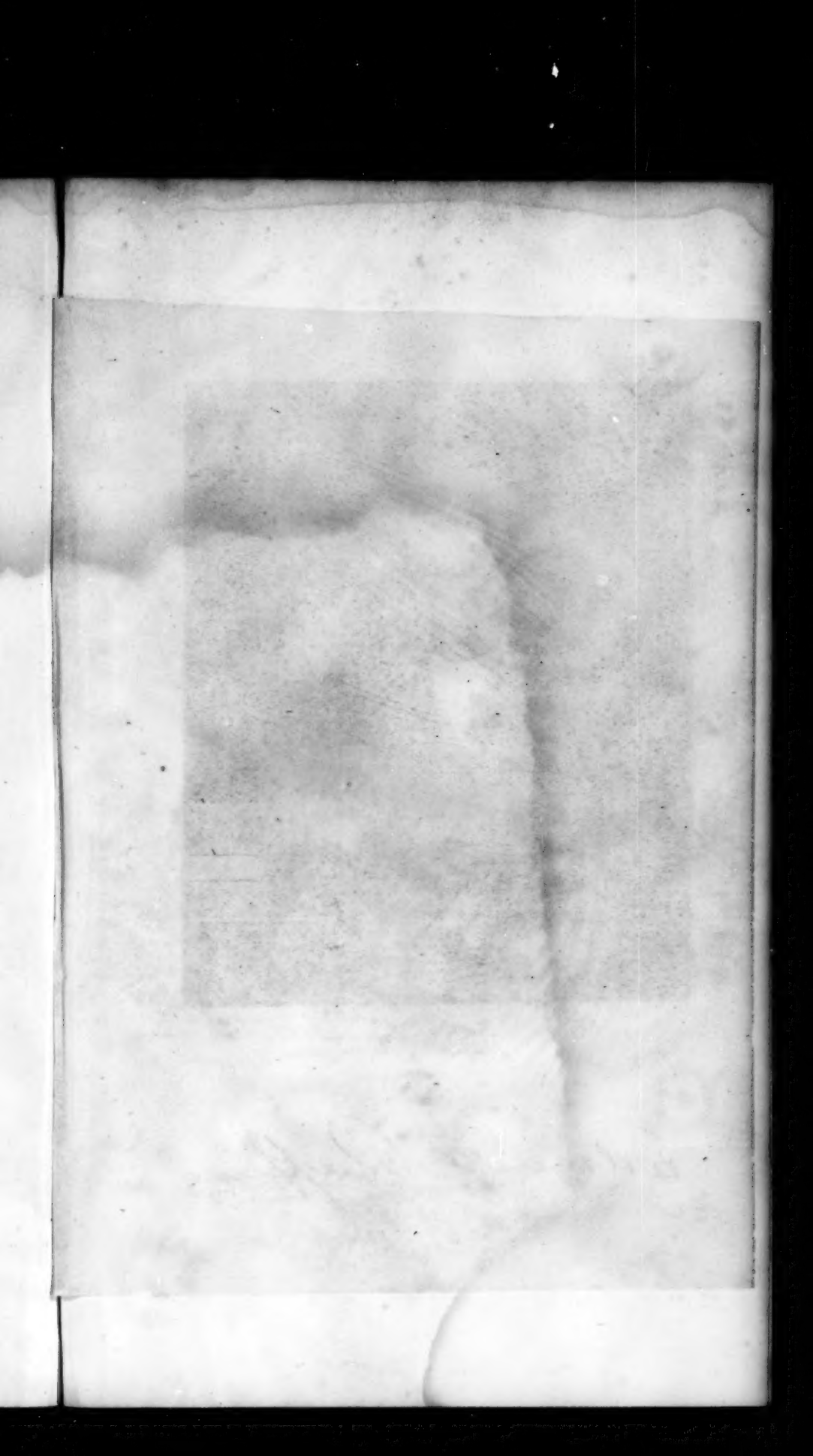

A. W. Kruman

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Nº II.

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